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Hitler Addresses Nazis; Court Rules Steel Firm Must Rehire 5,000 Men

The World's Day—At a Glance

Nov. 8, 1939

Reichsführer Talks to 'Old Guard' at Munich

MUNICH, Germany (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler tonight addressed his "Old Guard," the Nazi veterans of the ill-fated "beer hall" putsch.

"The same forces which in 1914 started war against Germany are at work today," he said in an impromptu speech.

"How I would love to make peace with the English if I could find one statesman whom I can believe. But we have been lied to and cheated. Where is the promised freedom of people? Where was the self-determination of the nations? Where was the renunciation of the reparations? Where was the just solution of the colonial problem?"

NLRB Order to Republic Steel Upheld

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A National Labor Relations Board order directing Republic Steel Corporation to rehire 5,000 Ohio workers involved in the "Little Steel" strike of 1937 was upheld today by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The ruling would require the Corporation to provide back pay for strikers who were not returned to their jobs. At the time the case was argued in court, counsel estimated such payments might amount to $7,000,000. Attorneys for the Corporation already had indicated they would appeal to the United States Supreme Court in event of an adverse decision. [Details: Page 2.]

U. S. Government Employment Reaches Peak

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Service Commission reported today that Government employment reached a new high during September. Civil employees on the Government pay roll in that month, the Commission said, totaled 939,876, an increase of 6,490 or 0.7 per cent over the previous month. The pay roll was $141,629,881.

Some of the increase was due to national defense expansion by the Departments of War and Navy and the Panama Canal, the Commission said.

War Summary: Nations Study Mediation Offer

Peace became a major focus amid war developments today. The mediation offer of King Leopold and Queen Wilhelmina was studied in warring capitals but both sides appeared to find the time inopportune.

Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, elaborated the Nation's peace aims, saying Britain was fighting for a "new world" immune from "insane armed rivalry."

The British Labor Party outlined a six-point peace-aims program including support of some form of world federation.

Winston Churchill, British First Lord of the Admiralty, announced that British hunting craft had been trebled since the war began. German submarines, he said, were being destroyed at a rate of between two and four a week.

At Sea Polish destroyers joined British small warcraft in driving off an attack of German warplanes in the North Sea.

The German high command reported "livelier" activity on the Western Front by artillery and scouting patrols.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 5, 6, and 7.

Turkish Assembly Ratifies Mutual-Assistance Pact

ANKARA, Turkey (AP)—The National Assembly today unanimously ratified the Turkish-British-French Mutual-Assistance Pact. It was learned authoritatively that instruments of ratification would be exchanged immediately.

Latvia Orders All German Firms to Close

RIGA, Latvia (AP)—The Latvian Government, acting under the repatriation treaty with Germany, has ordered the closing of all German firms in Latvia. There are 150 of them.

Cardenas Abolishes Three Government Bureaus

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—To effect savings on the 1940 budget, President Cardenas has ordered the Government departments of Physical Education, Forestry, and Publicity abolished Jan. 1. The President has authorized organization of a Navy Department.

Union Leader Denies Chrysler Accord Near

DETROIT (AP)—Richard T. Frankensteen, Regional Director of the United Automobile Workers, said today that despite optimistic statements by Federal Conciliator James F. Dewey, "no major issue has been agreed upon" in negotiations on the Union's dispute with Chrysler Corporation.

Corporation and Union officials, meeting with Mr. Dewey and members of the State Labor Mediation Board, have been seeking a settlement of the dispute which has made nearly 100,000 workers in automotive and allied industries idle.

$50-60 and $30-Thursday Lose in Ohio and California

By the Associated Press

Pension plans combining increased grants to the aged with unorthodox methods of raising the money were rejected Nov. 7 by topheavy majorities in California and Ohio.

In other off-year elections, New York voters sanctioned parimutuel race betting and gave Tammany control of county jobs, while Kentucky chose a Democratic Governor. None of the contests for office held nation-wide political significance.

Ohio ballots snowed under the pension proposal advocated by Herbert S. Bigelow, Cincinnati clergyman, to assure income of $50 a month to those past 60. The plan, which called for a State income tax and a levy on valuable real estate, was defeated by a margin of more than 3 to 1.

Returns from 7,641 of 8,589 precincts gave 394,639 for the pension plan and 1,318,509 against it.

Another Drive Planned

California returns buried the "Ham and Eggs" pension program by a tremendous margin, but there, too, sponsors said a further fight was planned. The proposition would have paid the unemployed past 50 up to $30 a week, and would have been financed by a system of State scrip.

The proposal trailed in every county, even Los Angeles County—its birthplace—turning in almost a 2-to-1 total against it.

Reports from 10,443 of 11,165 precincts showed 940,123 votes for the plan and 1,826,661, against.

Voters' interest centered on contests for public office in the other states where elections were held.

In Kentucky, Gov. Keen Johnson, Democrat, was elected to the office he reached through the recent resignation of Gov. A. B. Chandler, who entered the Senate. His Republican opponent was Circuit Judge King Swope.

A Tammany triumph in county races in New York City marked a change of sentiment in the metropolis, where the organization had been losing in recent years.

New York Republicans were victorious, however, in an up-State congressional race. Edwin Arthur Hall, Republican, defeated John V. Johnson, Democrat and American Labor Party, in a contest to succeed the late Representative Bert Lord (R) of New York.

In Pennsylvania, Boies Penrose, II, Republican, trailed John E. Sheridan, Democrat, for the unexpired term in Congress of Representative J. Burrwood Daly (D) of Pennsylvania. Mr. Penrose is a nephew of the late Senator Boies Penrose.

In South Carolina, Mrs. Thomas S. McMillan held a long lead in the race to succeed her late husband, Representative Thomas S. McMillan (D) of South Carolina. The House now has only four women members.

California and Ohio results: Page 2.

The World At Your Fireside

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Pension Votes: Aid for Needy Held Essential

Nation expected to put emphasis on attempt to make economic democracy work.

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—With the apparently substantial defeat by the voters of the $50-After-60 Plan in Ohio and the $30-Every-Thursday Plan in California, the emphasis now turns to what can be done on sound and practical bases to improve the plight of the underprivileged and reduce the recurrence of proposals which most impartial observers have believed would be ruinous if applied.

The first answer offered here, and no doubt in all thoughtful circles, is for the Nation to dedicate itself anew to the task of making economic democracy work. Business indices have been going up for months, and despite disturbed world conditions, there is some hope that the recent depression cycle is now well past its lowest point. However, the problem of future depressions remains, and candid New Dealers are the first to admit that their reforms have by no means done enough to flatten out the economic curve. So the first answer to "short cuts to Utopia" is to pave the main highway thereto.

Sound Pension Plans

The second remedy for the recurrence of all these plans is continued progress of old-age pension and assistance programs. Yet sometimes there seems a gap between these programs and the satisfaction of the public appetite Sometimes more generous payments seem to beget bigger appetites. Thus California, where the ham-and-eggs plan created such excitement, already pays the largest old-age monthly stipend in the Nation, averaging $32.43, and the statutory limit is to go up to $40 on Jan. 1, 1940. This fact, however, probably does not invalidate the main thesis that the best way to prevent unsound pension plans is with sound pension plans.

Doubtless the greatest danger growing out of the California outcome, and to a lesser degree in Ohio, is that these plans will be driven back underground by dint of great and costly opposition campaigns and not enough will be done to meet the problems they raise. If forced back underground, protests simply gather strength for some future explosion. The vote behind $30-Thursday, observers agree, was largely a protest vote and if this particular plan did not have so many vulnerable points and had not been attacked so effectively by an organized cam-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Concord 'Old Manse' Becomes Memorial

By the Associated Press

Concord, Mass., Nov. 8

Concord's beautiful "old manse," home of two world-famous men of letters—Ralph Waldo Emerson and Nathaniel Hawthorne—was assured today of preservation with the announcement of its purchase by the Trustees of Public Reservations, a private organization.

Emerson wrote his first essay, "Nature," while living there, and the old homestead was the subject of one of Hawthorne's best known works, "Mosses from the Old Manse."

The new owners announced a campaign for a $25,000 endowment to maintain the property and said they planned to keep the Old Manse open to the public six or seven months of the year.

20 Mayors Get Second Terms; 3 Lose Votes

Voters in 20 New England cities re-elected their veteran mayors yesterday, but in three other cities—Newton, Lynn, and Westfield, Mass.—apparently refused another term to incumbent executives.

In Boston, the way was cleared for the election of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin to another term two years hence after the voters approved a measure giving Boston Mayors the right to succeed themselves.

The possibility of an upset in the Newton results loomed when Mayor Edwin O. Childs, apparently defeated by 90 votes, announced he would seek a recount of the ballots "to make sure there was no mistake."

Another mayor was rebuked by his constituents when the people of Providence, R. I., overwhelmingly indorsed a new City charter, despite the objections of Mayor John F. Collins. The proposed change had been supported by Gov. William H. Vanderbilt.

In Boston, 10 new political figures were elected to the City Council and 12 others re-elected at a biennial check of voters' preferences. One woman was elected to the Council by a narrow margin, but a recount of the tally was hinted.

Three persons were elected to the Boston School Committee—Clement A. Norton, now a City Councilor; Joseph C. White, who was re-elected, and Daniel J. McDevitt.

Details of New England Elections: Pages 11 and 12.

Britain Firm Against German Europe; Berlin Scores Halifax's Promptness

Belgo-Netherlands offer of 'good offices' in peace held inopportune in London views.

LONDON, Nov. 8 (AP)—George Lansbury, veteran Labor member of the House of Commons, telegraphed President Roosevelt today imploring "your powerful support of King Leopold and Queen Wilhelmina in their noble effort for an immediate conference to end the disastrous war."

"The common people everywhere desire your aid to insure a just and tolerable peace," his message said.

The Laborite said he sent the cable on his individual responsibility and that "this is not a proposal that Roosevelt should involve himself or his country in the actual negotiations."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 8—The offer of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and Leopold, King of the Belgians, to use their "good offices" for peace finds all shades of British opinion apart from a handful of Communists, determined not to be diverted from the task which Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain has described namely "to redeem Europe from the perpetual recurring fear of German aggression."

Naturally any communication coming from the two sovereigns whose humanity and sincerity are generally appreciated is sure of the most careful attention. But it is felt that the peace aims of Germany as disclosed by Reichsführer Hitler are at complete variance with those enunciated by Mr. Chamberlain and the French Premier, Edouard Daladier and reiterated yesterday by Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary.

[Prime Minister Chamberlain today was quoted in an Associated Press dispatch as telling the Commons that the peace appeal of Queen Wilhelmina and King Leopold "is receiving the careful consideration of His Majesty's Government but I am not prepared to make any statement upon it today."]

Might Be Used Later

Until therefore the German Government is prepared to accept the same fundamental principles of respect for international law and for the rights of what Herr Hitler called in conversation with the British Ambassador, Sir Nevile Henderson, "the lesser races" and until Germany is prepared to repair the material damage done to the Poles and Czechs—it is held here that no useful purpose can be accomplished by accepting the Belgo-Dutch offer.

This does not mean the action

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

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Join in Peace Call

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and King Leopold of Belgium, faced by the possibility of German invasion of their countries, ask belligerent governments to agree to a peace conference.

Need for German reply to peace appeal is gone, officials say—Hitler is silent.

BERLIN, Nov. 8 (AP)—Authoritative German circles said today that a German reply to the Belgium and Netherlands rulers' mediation offer had been rendered practically unnecessary by the "accursedly prompt" speech last night of the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Halifax:

[The Germans evidently took the Halifax radiocast speech as a reply to and rejection of the offer of King Leopold and Queen Wilhelmina, although copies of the speech were furnished the press hours before the offer was announced. British officials said the Halifax radiocast was arranged days before delivery.]

The German sources said it was not known whether Adolf Hitler would make a formal reply to the offer to negotiate a settlement of the European war through Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

The Führer, in Munich for the annual celebration of the Nazi beer cellar putsch, has given no indication of how he feels on the matter.

A Pistol Appeal?

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 8—The general French impression of the peace appeal by King Leopold of the Belgians and Queen Wilhelmina of The Netherlands is that two respected and estimable neighbors have spoken unwillingly with a pistol pointed at their heads.

There has been no development, capable of bridging the vast gulf between German and Anglo-French war aims, and sources close to the Quay d'Orsay attribute the Netherlands-Belgian move to threatening pressure from Germany. These sources emphasize that other neutrals, such as Pope Pius, President Roosevelt, the Scandinavian States, and the King of Italy have made no effort to promote Reichsführer Hitler's desire to realize an early peace on his own terms, but that Belgium and the Netherlands, located more directly in the path of prospective German offensives against England and France, felt obliged to make this gesture of conciliation for Germany.

Two Currents

It is the French viewpoint that peace on Herr Hitler's terms at the present time would be most disastrous to the small neutral countries which could not hope for the maintenance of independence with Germany dominant in Europe. Consequently England and France fight for the cause of these nations besides their own.

Pertinax, writing in L'Ordre, expresses the fear that The Netherlands and Belgian sovereigns in endeavoring to avert the peril threatening their countries may only precipitate it, adding, "here are the bitter fruits of the policy of neutrality—a policy justifiable on other occasions but rendered obsolete by fortifications comparable to ours. With such defenses they would not be compelled by the fear they would become the battlefield of Europe."

Would Hit Little Nations

It is the overwhelming consensus here that the Belgian-Netherlands appeal will not lead to positive results, and it is doubtful whether the French Government in replying will even make a more concrete statement of war aims.

This problem raises some difficulties here because there are two distinct currents of French public opinion. Extreme nationalists insist France should have a Rhine Frontier and that Germany should be partitioned into the small states existing before 1871. The Socialists favor a new attempt to establish international order based on the equal rights of all nations in a European federation under general disarmament.

The Government shows little disposition to commit itself to either of these extreme viewpoints and sees little necessity of precisely defining the ultimate war aims when there is no indication Herr Hitler would consider withdrawing from Poland.

Wladimir D'Ormesson in today's Figaro declared that the first condition to a just peace is the restoration of Austria to the Austrians, Bohemia to the Czechs, and Poland to the Poles. Moreover, he adds, there must be guarantees of a material character because Germany several times has repudiated its signature.

Vacuum Paving For Turnpike Six Years Old

$200,000-a-mile road is getting new face as test — Taxpayers ask what went wrong?

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Signs of repaving activities along the $200,000-a-mile Worcester Turnpike today revived rumors that this super-express road that has been seriously deteriorating ever since it was finished six years ago is to be completely reconstructed through a patented, vacuum process of concrete resurfacing never before attempted in Massachusetts.

Setting for this latest episode in the "mystery" of the surface "scaling" of a six-year-old concrete road that was supposed to have lasted at least 15 years without any major repairs is a 250-foot experimental stretch close to Longfellow Road in Wellesley Hills.

Motorists were made aware of something unusual being attempted this morning when a gathering of laborers and engineers from New York and the State Department of Public Works were seen laying a series of rubber mats over new concrete strips that will not show footprints five minutes after installation.

Top Layer 1½ Inches

The new, so-called vacuum process of rebuilding concrete roads makes it possible for the first time in the history of road-building to resurface an expensive concrete highway with a 1½-inch top layer of concrete, instead of having to rebuild the entire highway at tremendous cost to taxpayers. Moisture in concrete has heretofore prevented the adhesion of new concrete to old concrete, without installing a top layer of at least five inches. The new vacuum process draws at least 30 per cent of the water necessary for mixing out of the concrete after it has been laid, thus developing adhesion and a 50 per cent strength added over conventional methods of laying roads.

This modernized method of concrete construction has been attempted in only a few other parts of the United States and is an effort by the State Department of Public Works to give the taxpayer a sound, remodernized highway at minimum reconstruction costs. Yet motorists who have traveled over this roadway between Wellesley and Brookline for the last six years are still wondering why a $200,000-a-mile highway, supposedly built to modern requirements, is today in need of major repairs.

Expert Study Made

The State Department of Public Works wondered the same thing three years ago and assigned a Massachusetts Institute of Technology professor to study the road "scaling" at a cost of $25,000 to $30,000. That report has never been made available to the public or to highway organizations throughout the State, although the study is said by engineers not to have been complimentary either to the contractors for the job or State inspectors who were supposed to have kept adequate watch during the construction period.

When Prof. Charles E. Breed was

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

A Nation at Peace

An Intimate Message From the Country — Minnesota Sets Pace in Labor Relations, Civil Service, and 'Streamlined' Government

By the Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Minnesota

There is no dearth of important—no, of exciting—news in most parts of this Nation at peace. Perhaps this series of reports has sounded a bit rosy-glassed. There is some ground for enthusiasm if you compare conditions and states of mind today with what prevailed on our last extended spell of roving reporting, a year ago.

Take Minnesota. A Farmer-Labor State Administration that had swung farther and farther to the Left and was increasingly alarming to mid-road citizens, let alone conservatives, has been replaced by a moderate Republican regime which has about it a good many features suggestive to the Nation. Gov. Harold E. Stassen is a blond, broad-shouldered, wide-smiling young man who used to be a lawyer for labor unions, is a powerful conciliator, and believes in mid-road policies. A recent Gallup poll showed 81 per cent of the people in Minnesota concluding that they "approved of his policies."

What has Governor Stassen done? First, he has brought back a new atmosphere of freedom from class warfare, of breathe-easy, of confidence, to the business and farming communities. And, second, he has delivered the goods on several very important election promises which, in effect, have "streamlined" government in Minnesota and brought a Republican New Deal to the State.

Some Significant Reforms

The reforms are significant:

1. A new Labor Relations Act has been enacted which requires a wait of 10 days before any strike or lockout can be put into effect, and 30 days in vital industries, and under which a State conciliator—a former Typographical Union executive—has successfully settled already a good many putative strikes. He has actually been notified of 269 disputes which might have resulted in strikes, but didn't, during the last few months. Labor doesn't like the law, but it might have fared much worse. A far more stringent bill was on the point of passage through the House. Governor Stassen personally persuaded the authors to substitute a compromise bill, and the result is the present statute. The law has not had a serious test. For the moment Minnesota, a State where unions and employers have—as in the Pacific Northwest—attained considerable maturity in labor relations, is enjoying a high degree of labor peace. A major cause, here as elsewhere, is undoubtedly that labor realized its growing unpopularity with the average public and is behaving itself out of fear of a worse reaction.

2. The Governor's next promise fulfilled was enactment and application of a new State Civil Service Law. Soon nearly all State workers will be on the merit system, it is hoped for good. The process of "blanketing-in" these workers is under way, not without some political complaints, but on the whole these realistic effects are about what you would expect. For a number of years, the Farmer-Labor Party had controlled the State Government. Immediately on passage of the Civil Service Law, on April 22, all veteran employees (over five years) were brought into the merit system, and five-year employees were put on a six-month probationary period. The "purge" marked by the change-over from the Farmer-Labor to the Republican regime involved dismissal of about 2,500 employees and the hiring of between 1,500 and 2,000. Between 5,000 and 6,000 of the State's 10,000 employees are now under civil service, and the remainder are being given examinations which are expected to be relatively lenient and result in most of them remaining on the pay roll. That is how the transition was accomplished, and what it may mean for more honest State politics does not need to be underlined.

3. A still greater contribution to efficient government was made by the State reorganization—the "streamlining"—not a complete functional reorganization, but a revision under which this liberal Republican regime did many things which President Roosevelt has been balked from doing in Washington.

State's Business Manager

Perhaps the most interesting link in the new State setup is an efficient and enthusiastic young man named Leslie M. Gravlin. He is a rara avis, he is probably unique, he is the "State Manager" of Minnesota. Officially, he is Commissioner of Administration. Which means, in effect, that Mr. Gravlin is the State's business agent. He handles the vital points—the leaky spots—in the State Government. Mr. Gravlin supervises the State's purchasing, the preparation of its budget, the operation of the budget after it is enacted, the administration of State buildings. He is responsible to the Governor directly, but he is checked by the State Auditor who pre-audits the books, and the "Public Examiner"—a new official replacing the former Controller—who post-audits them.

Throughout the rest of the State setup, amorphous and overlapping offices and boards have been replaced by single administrators. A new Department of Social Welfare combines administration of unemployment compensation, public institutions, old-age assistance, etc.

But the "State Manager" is the man. Mr. Gravlin, despite his youth, came up the hard way (he was a former newspaperman!) and he graduated from the Minnesota Institute of Public Research right into his present job. Doubtless there is a long way to go in improving even this State Government. But it is important to note that this replacement of a Left-wing administration by the Republicans has not resulted (as in some other not so distant states) in a relapse into inchoate nullification. "It can happen here" and Minnesota is one of the bright spots in the Nation at peace.

Erwin D. Canham

Panaman Ship Issue Sizzles At Washington

LONDON, Nov. 8 (AP)—British seamen swamped the United States Lines office today in response to an advertisement for officers and men to serve on vessels between the United States, France, and Great Britain.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—The Administration is today tossing from hand to hand the hot potato of the Panama ship transfer question, and anybody's estimate of the outcome is valid.

On the one hand, President Roosevelt and the Maritime Commission have stated their view that the proposal of the United States Lines to transfer eight of its liners to registry of the Republic of Panama is entirely legal and proper. The Commission has given the proposal approval "in principle," and the President at Hyde Park defends the project, although he participated in a move to hold up the transfer for further study.

On the other hand, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, a good many Senators, including some who supported and some who opposed the Neutrality Act, declare that the proposition evades the purposes of the law and should be squelched forthwith. There are evidences that a good deal of rank and file opinion agrees with this side of the matter.

And so the issue stands. Secretary Hull, who generally sticks to his own views on a controversial matter with great tenacity, seems to be on the politically popular side. Likewise, he seems to be leaning over backward in the defense of neutrality. The President and the Maritime Commission have opened themselves to the charge of following a "lawyer's trick" to avoid Section 2 of the Neutrality Law, which seemed to take American shipping out of danger zones.

White House Cuts Social Calendar

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—Further curtailment of the White House social program because of President Roosevelt's extra work in connection with the war abroad was disclosed by Mrs. Roosevelt today. State dinners already had been omitted from the calendar.

Hereafter, Washington residential society and members of the press corps not attending as working press will be omitted from evening receptions. Reception guests will be limited to strictly official society, families, and friends from out of town. Mrs. Roosevelt hopes to keep the guest lists under 1,000.

The curtailment of evening functions which the President must attend, she said, will be replaced by a series of afternoon musicals which Mrs. Roosevelt will give for persons who ordinarily would be asked to the White House after dinner.

Mrs. Roosevelt said there would be no evening musicals and no "card" teas.

Warplane Delivery Firsthand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—Veteran air-line pilots at New York and Newark, N. J., airports were in a huddle today over a report that the representative of Pacific Coast airplane manufacturers was seeking pilots to fly American-made warplanes across the Atlantic Ocean for delivery in Britain and France.

Pilots at the Newark Airport said they had been approached by such a representative, who offered them $4,000 a flight, while a similar bid was said to have been made to pilots in Pittsburgh. The pilots were said to have been informed they would be required to fly the planes first to an airport in Newfoundland and then to Britain and France.

It also was reported that some of the pilots approached consulted air-line officials as to the company's probable attitude and were informed that no leaves of absence would be granted for such a purpose and that re-employment was doubtful if the men resigned.

Britain co-ordinates buying in U. S. and Canada: Page 6.

Cabot Prize Puts Press Of the Americas in Unity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—The increasing good-will and co-operation between nations of North and South America furnish a main source of hope to a war-wracked world, and the press of the United States has a great obligation to foster this Pan-American understanding, in the opinion of Mayor La Guardia and of Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University.

Mayor La Guardia and Dr. Butler spoke before a gathering of editors, publishers, and educators at a luncheon given in honor of José Santos Gollan, Sunday Editor of La Prensa, Buenos Aires, Argentina, and of Dr. Luis Miro Quesada, publisher of El Comercio, Lima, Peru. Senores Gollan and Quesada, together with their newspapers, are winners of Columbia University's Maria Moors Cabot prizes in journalism.

The Cabot awards, which were established by Dr. Godrey Lowell Cabot, of Boston, were bestowed at a convocation in Columbia University's Low Memorial Library today, Señor Gollan and Señor Quesada receiving gold medals, and their newspapers receiving bronze plaques.

Mayor La Guardia declared that the New World must show the rest of the world it is possible for nations to live, work and play together peacefully despite sometimes conflicting economic, social and political backgrounds and outlooks. "We can demonstrate," the Mayor said, "that it is possible to create 'Lebensraum' without the necessity of armed conflict. We can demonstrate that it is possible to create an economic system by mutually advantageous relations in commerce, without conflict and without encroachment on each other's territory." The Mayor noted that the United States Government was "bending every effort" to establish good relations with Latin America through a fair and mutually beneficial two-way volume of trade.

Dr. Butler saw world influence, leadership, and vision rapidly being transferred from the Old World to the New, and he held that the Western Hemisphere, especially the United States, was being placed in a position where it must provide intellectual leadership for mankind. "We have a big task ahead of us," he said. "The capital of the world is rapidly moving across the ocean, America is becoming the center of intellectual leadership, vitality, and political inspiration. How important it is, then, in this shifting, darkened world, that the Americas, fixed in their government and social order and with fundamental principles, can understand each other and increase the intimacy of their relationship and force of leadership."

Record California Turnout Defeats Ham and Eggs Plan

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8 (AP)—The "ham and eggs" pension plan went down to decisive defeat at the California polls today as its leaders asserted they would recall Gov. Culbert L. Olson and put the proposal before the voters once more.

Returns early this morning showed 1,826,661 votes against and 940,123 for the measure. Those returns consisted of complete and incomplete counts in 10,443 out of 11,165 precincts.

Everyone of California's 58 counties voted down the measure, including Los Angeles, birthplace of many old age pension schemes.

So great was the interest in the "Ham and Eggs" plan that an estimated 75 to 80 per cent of California's registered voters balloted, compared to a previous special election high of 56 per cent. The full count will not be known for several days. In San Francisco, where the vote was complete, nearly 85 per cent voted.

Willis Allen, campaign director for the plan, and Roy G. Owens, who was to have been its administrator, jointly announced recall petitions against the Governor would be started at once.

"Mr. Olson, who was elected by Ham and Eggers, has repudiated the people," they said.

Speaking of the returns, they asserted "the combination of millions of dollars and political treachery proved to much to overcome."

Mr. Allen and Mr. Owens asserted the Governor "encouraged every officeholder to feed adverse statements to the press and use the power of his office in the service of the banks and monopolies."

Governor Olson was elected last year with the help of Ham and Egg support. The pension organization asserted he had assured it of his sympathy. He called yesterday's special election on the plan after more than 700,000 voters had petitioned for it, but at the same time he urged its defeat. At the close of the campaign he asserted the plan was unconstitutional.

Governor Olson, expressing gratification over the plan's defeat, asserted that the outcome would encourage the speedy development of better social security methods in California. He is formulating a "production for need" program for the unemployed.

Voters decisively rejected a referendum to establish State control over oil production, which President Roosevelt and former President Herbert Hoover had endorsed. Opponents called it a potential price fixing instrument which would raise the price of gasoline.

Returns from 10,023 precincts showed 1,410,267 votes against the measure to 926,222 for it.

An initiative to liberaize the law governing chiropractors apparently was snowed under. Two measures to curb usury were aproved.

Representative Franck R. Havener, a New Dealer, bid unsuccessfuly for the Mayoralty of San Francisco, losing to incumbent Angelo J. Rossi 116,256 to 137,335 in an eight-sided nonpartisan race.

Hamilton Pleased With Pension Vote

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman John Hamilton of the Republican National Committee interpreted the defeat of pension plans in California and Ohio Nov. 8 as indication that the people "have become alarmed over crack-pot panaceas which have their inspiration in the recklessness of the New Deal theorists."

Mr. Hamilton said election results throughout the country "generally confirm that the trend toward conservatism and sound government which became apparent one year ago still continues to mount."

He added: "The whole country should be thankful for the check given the fantastic pension scheme by California and Ohio. Yet, we should not now dismiss as solved the problem created by aged persons in distress. Their plight merits our careful consideration and demands that renewed efforts be made for a sane and sound old-age pension program.

"With only a few exceptions, Republicans maintained or increased their strength compared with a year ago, notably in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and other Eastern States."

Flies Dislike Bright Blue; Screens Made Unnecessary

In some countries of South America, and in many instances in England and parts of the West Indies, fly screens are not considered necessary when bright blue is used as a decoration on the walls and ceilings. Green and rose, on the other hand, are thought to be colors favored by flies.

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Economic Ties Aid to Bolivia And Paraguay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—Reconciliation between the former antagonists of the Chaco war, Bolivia and Paraguay, has been translated into practical terms with the signature here of four pacts on economic and cultural interchange. Paraguayan Foreign Minister Prieto visited La Paz to sign the agreements with his Bolivian colleague, Ostria Gutierrez.

The agreements also represent the final link in a geographical chain of Bolivian friendships with neighboring countries, in accordance with the post-war policy of making friends with everybody as the best means of promoting the prosperity and happiness of the Bolivian people. The argument is that Bolivia, as a landlocked State and with the bulk of its riches on its frontiers, must reach agreements with the surrounding States of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Peru and Chile.

In the first place, there was the question of developing and transporting eastern frontier wealth, especially oil, via the Atlantic. Early agreements were reached with Brazil and Argentina. On the Pacific, where tin is concerned, rail and customs facilities have been increased by Chile and Peru. All four countries involved have granted additional trade favors. The last but not least link in the chain has now been forged by the former enemy, Paraguay.

The first of the four agreements covers economic questions and free transit between both countries. It provides, first, the construction of a road or railway directly linking the two countries; second, appointment of a mixed commission to draw up a definite trade treaty; third, negotiation of a convention authorizing facilities for Bolivian exports via the Paraguay River in accordance with the Chaco peace treaty and the Panama Conference motion on free transit.

Secondly, there is an agreement establishing an air service for passengers and mail between the two capitals, La Paz and Asuncion. The third agreement promotes educational exchanges and the fourth increases reciprocal circulation of national literature.

Browder Replies To Critic 'Close' To White House

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, commenting on interpretations placed on his Sunday night speech by persons close to the White House, has indicated that the basis for the interpretations was not in accordance with his remarks.

He then repeated the text of his speech on that point. He declared that the "statement of the President's 'close friend' is a striking example of the war hysteria of which I spoke."

"My words about the United States in relation to a future socialistic system were quite sober and measured words," Mr. Browder said, "essentially the same as I have been uttering for years."

President's View

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Nov. 8 (AP)—White House sources represented President Roosevelt yesterday as believing that Earl Browder had raised a question as to whether he and the American Communist Party were conspiring against the American Government.

Asked yesterday at a press conference whether he has read the Browder speech, the President said he had seen only the headlines.

However, persons in a position to interpret his views said it was difficult to draw a definite line between the words "quick transition"—used in the Browder speech in connection with a transition to socialism in this country — and "revolution."

White Pelicans Nest In Saskatchewan Park

OTTAWA—An important nesting colony of the American White Pelican has been located in Lavallee Lake, Prince Albert National Park, Saskatchewan. One of the showiest in North America, this great white bird has the fascinating habit of sailing in great wide circles, as if for enjoyment.

Hold Woman as Member Of Jewel Robbery Ring

NEW YORK (AP)—Three men and a woman who police said had engineered a series of jewel thefts totaling between $500,000 and $1,000,000 were held today on robbery charges.

A fourth man, Raphael Stokvis, a jewelry salesman, was held as a material witness.

Detectives said the arrests had smashed the biggest organized jewel robbery ring in the Nation, a ring which found victims among wealthy night club patrons, social registrites, and jewelry salesmen.

Old Blue Laws Enforced After Lapse in Alabama

HUNTSVILLE, Ala. (AP)—Sunday blue laws were enforced here Oct. 29 for the first time in many years.

The ban affected moving picture theaters, hotel cocktail lounges, liquor sales in cafes, and garages. Filling stations remained open under a State law, and newsstands were permitted to operate until 10 a. m. Police reported no arrests. The old laws were invoked by City Council after complaint of church members against Sunday movies.

'Refugees' From Poland

Wide World

Prince and Princess Alexander Hohenlohe

Prince Hohenlohe has come to the United States to begin his duties as assistant military attaché to the Polish Embassy at Washington. His bride is the former Peggy Schulze, stepdaughter of Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., American Ambassador to Poland. The couple traveled from Europe on the Vulcania.

Ohio Votes Down '$50-Over-60' Pension Plan by 3-to-1 Margin

CLEVELAND, Nov. 8 (AP)—Foes of the Bigelow pensions-at-60 plan today hailed its 3 to 1 rejection as showing citizens of this politically-pivotal State "will not be deluded by suggestions of this kind."

Herbert S. Bigelow, looking at returns showing the worst defeat ever administered a State constitutional issue, announced the rough draft of a new proposal guaranteeing $50 monthly income to every retired citizen 60 or older. It will be put before the voters next year, he stated.

"I will continue the fight until we win," the former Townsendite declared. "They haven't made a single point and I resent the kind of fight they have made."

Ohio's resounding "no" to the liberalized pensions plan became increasingly impressive as the tabulation of votes neared its end.

Total Vote Compiled

Total from all of Ohio's 8,589 precincts gave:

For the pension plan, 460,537.
Against, 1,527,577.

The vote attracted national attention because Ohio's cross-section of agriculture and industry make it a "weather vane" State in the eyes of many politicians.

"This landslide vote against radical proposals serves notice that Ohio citizens will not be deluded by suggestions of this kind, either now or in the future," commented B. B. Brumley, President of the National Livestock Marketing Association and chairman of an "emergency committee" of business and professional organizations combatting the Bigelow program.

The emergency committee declared extending the pension rolls to the 60-65 bracket and liberalizing payments by means of new land and income taxes would be ruinous to the State's economy.

The defeated proposal would have guaranteed a monthly income of $50 to single retired persons 60 or older, and $80 to couples.

Mr. Bigelow said his new plan would retain the $50 provision but would guarantee couples $100 a month. It would give the Legislature a mandate to raise money by income taxes (of which Ohio now has none) and would clarify his rejected plan's provisions for a 2 per cent tax on land.

Margin Raises Doubt

The margin of yesterday's defeat raised doubt in political headquarters whether any Legislators would attempt to have the Legislature adopt liberalized pensions under Federal social security laws. The Federal law provides U. S. payments matching those of States, up to a combined maximum total of $40 a month for those over 65. The biggest Federal-State pensions in Ohio now are $30, and the average is $23.

These go to 122,000. State statisticians estimated extending pensions between 60 and 65 would involve potentially 252,000 more.

Voters also rejected a second Bigelow proposal—to reduce the signature requirements for initiating laws or constitutional amendments.

Strike of New York Longshoremen Threatens to Block All Coast Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—The strike by the International Longshoremen's Association that has brought coastwise shipping in the Port of New York to a stop today threatens to block all coastal shipping activity from Maine to California, if an agreement is not reached within a few days.

Joseph P. Ryan, President of the Association, announced he had invited all coastwise locals on the Atlantic Coast, from Portland, Maine, to Hampton Roads, Va., to send representatives to a conference here tomorrow to decide what action they will take to support their brother members in New York City.

The union struck last Friday night after negotiations for a new contract broke down after refusal by operators to grant a wage increase and by the union, in turn, to agree to an extension of a contract with the operators which expired at the end of October.

The coastwise shipping situation was complicated yesterday by an independent action by longshoremen in the deep-sea trade who quit work on the steamship Arizpah, an Anchor Line freight carrier. Mr. Ryan said he was "disturbed" by the walk-out of the Arizpah's longshoremen because the Anchor Line is a party to a contract with the longshore organization in force until the end of December.

Meanwhile, reports from Washington are that a Senate investigation of American merchant marine labor conditions impends as one of the by-products of the present strike.

Study of Strike

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP) — Chairman Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina of the Senate Commerce Committee has asked labor and shipping leaders for a comprehensive report on the existing maritime strike.

Mr. Bailey, who heads a special subcommittee investigating maritime conditions generally, made his request in letters to a dozen ship lines and to Joseph P. Ryan of New York, President of the International Longshoremen's Association.

The Senator asked shipowners for data on the extent of the strike and its causes. He also asked what demands labor leaders had made and whether services of the Maritime Labor Board had been sought.

The letter to Mr. Ryan asked the purpose of the strike and inquired as to what complaints had been made by the men.

In all the letters, Mr. Bailey emphasized that the inquiry was preliminary and was designed solely to ascertain whether new legislation was desirable. He said findings in the preliminary investigation would determine whether formal hearings would be held.

Promoted

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Elmore Whitehurst

Texan clerk in House is chosen as the acting head of the new Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

Court Blames Steel Firms For 1937 'War'

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8 (AP)—In a unanimous decision, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals upheld today a National Labor Relations Board order placing on Republic Steel Corporation the blame for the bloody "little steel" strikes of 1937 and directing the Corporation to rehire 5,000 Ohio workers who were involved.

The 16-page decision, written by Judge Albert B. Maris, held:

1. That 40 of those ordered reinstated in the Board's original order need not be re-employed because they participated in what the Court considered extreme violence. This was the one exception to the Board's ruling.

2. That the "Little Steel" strike at five Ohio plants was not a sit-down, but resulted from moves of the Corporation to thwart efforts of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee to organize its employees.

Corporation attorneys already have indicated they would appeal to the United States Supreme Court from a ruling which would require payment of back wages—estimated by Company counsel to total $7,500,000—to strikers not re-employed five days after application for reinstatement.

That payment was directed in the Board's original order made Oct. 18, 1938.

The Court of Appeals refused to sustain the Corporation's contention that many of the employees forfeited the right to re-employment by participating in disorders in which many were injured, property was damaged, employees were kept barricaded in factories and the mails were tied up.

The Court agreed that "major crimes, such as wanton assault and battery, destruction of property, or the carrying of weapons or explosives" would bar workers from re-employment. The decision held, however, that fist fights and minor outbreaks along picket lines did not constitute such crimes.

The 40 men the Court held need not be re-employed were strikers convicted of carrying explosives, damaging property and interfering with the mails.

The Court sustained also the NLRB order that the Company must disestablish Unions described as Company-dominated at the Warren, Canton, Youngstown, Massillon and Cleveland plants, and must cease "its campaign to crush" the SWOC.

Labor View

CLEVELAND (AP)—William F. Donovan, District Director of the Congress of Industrial Organizations steel workers' organizing committee, said Nov. 8 he believed a Circuit Court decision upholding an order directing Republic Steel Corporation to re-hire 5,000 "Little Steel" strikers of 1937 "will result eventually in a contract with Republic as well as the reinstatement of the men who were discharged for union membership."

"We have not yet received a copy of the decision," Republic said in a statement, "but to the extent that it may be adverse we intend to appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

"With reference to the men involved in the strike, it has been the policy of the company to return to work all except those who were guilty of violence, as soon as possible. As a result of this policy, all but a relatively few have been returned to work at the present time."

Republic made $3,898,750 net profit the first nine months this year. Its attorneys had estimated back pay concerned might total $7,500,000.

The corporation has pending in Federal Court here a suit asking $7,500,000 damages from C. I. O. and various C. I. O. unions and officials. In the suit Republic charges assertedly illegal strike acts lost the company business, and forced it to expend "large sums" for its protection.

S. W. O. C. Warns

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 8 (AP)—The Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations today warned Eugene Grace, President of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, that his failure to meet union representatives for a discussion of employment conditions would establish a situation for which it could in no way be held responsible.

A strongly-worded letter signed by E. J. Lever, S. W. O. C. Director of Bethlehem Union members, demanded that Mr. Grace confer Monday, Nov. 13, in his New York office with a committee claiming to represent a majority of the corporation's workers.

Among subjects listed by the Union for discussion were its demand for a $5 minimum daily wage in Bethlehem plants and the staggered work week under which S. W. O. C. claims workers are compelled to work on Saturdays and Sundays with no added compensation.

Last month the Union charged Bethlehem had been paying 56 and 58 cents an hour instead of the 62½-cent minimum recently fixed for the steel industry in a Federal Department of Labor order appealed by Bethlehem and other steel companies.

Declaring the Corporation reported a profit of $5,377,470 in the third quarter and had a back log of unfilled orders totaling $268,857,017, Mr. Lever said that "there is no reason why Bethlehem should not pay wages equal to those being paid by all other steel companies of equal size."

All Research Resources Aiding Britain in War

By John A. May

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 8 — After scarcely more than two months of war, the British Government has mobilized the Nation's resources of research to such an extent that it is possible to reveal the attainment of what amounts to conscription without compulsion of the entire forces of applied natural science in every part of Britain.

The Navy and Air Force still maintain their own specialized technical section, but under the Ministry of Supply a central system of co-ordination has been organized, not only for Army research but in its widest aspect.

A staff of more than 800 technicians and research experts is at work in institutions directly controlled by the Ministry. The system, furthermore, either draws on already, or can draw upon if necessary, almost every research organization in the country including university and industrial laboratories.

On the Alert

Also working in conjunction with the Ministry are 27 special "research corps," each with a corps commander and adequate staffs, each detailed to watch progress in one special field. Further assistance is provided by 35 specialists acting as consultants.

Special contacts are also maintained with researchists in the Dominions.

The Ministry of Supply has undertaken the additional responsibility of sifting the detailed plans or fanciful suggestions of persons who are not recognized natural scientists. Special organizations had to be arranged to deal with this "extra-scientific" research and at the present moment Ministry experts are reviewing proposals at the rate of more than 300 a week, ranging from an invention to lasso airplanes in mid-air to one for protecting the infantry by giving them large steel spheres which they would push along in front of them. Most of the plans are useless, but one or two submitted in the past six months have been found of value.

Contrast Startling

All this organization is put into an interesting perspective when compared with 1914. Then civilian research and the experimental staff of the War Department numbered less than 40 all told. They were primarily concerned with explosives, proving guns, ammunition, and armor plates, also with experimental work and repairs on airplanes.

September, 1939, revealed a very different picture, disclosing the existence of a number of highly equipped research and experimental establishments with a permanent staff of about 800, including specialists in practically every branch of applied physics, chemistry, and engineering, and engaged in applying established methods to the vast array of defenses, instruments, machines, equipment, and stores needed to meet the complex demands of the fighting services.

Prepared for Surprises

The permanent staffs are mostly concerned with the problems of the present, difficulties arising from the actual operation of present technical resources, progress on instruments and materials already in use. After the outbreak of war, the Government immediately prepared for two different types of research—developing new inventions and counter-measures against possible secret weapons.

Apropos of secret weapons, a director of such research told the writer, "I don't imagine there will be no surprises from the enemy but we will have one or two for him." To guard against surprises and to find adequate defenses if they come is the main function of the newly recruited volunteer research corps.

Quick Solutions Assured

In the first place, some 17 distinguished natural scientists with 14 personal assistants have entirely given up normal occupations for the duration of the war and are giving full time at headquarters or at technical establishments, thus enabling the progress of existing important researches to be accelerated and new investigations to be started.

The second part of the scheme aims at mobilizing the special facilities in personnel and equipment which already exist at the universities and other research laboratories. This has been done by forming and reserving balanced teams of natural scientists, each directed by a leader in that particular branch. Such a team can at once take on a particular problem or group of problems with every prospect of affording a speedy solution.

Twenty-seven such teams have been organized and "earmarked," placing at the disposal of the Government 27 key natural scientists and 112 assistants. In some cases urgent new problems have already arisen and are being tackled by some of these teams. Furthermore, the 35 distinguished experts are readily available as consultants.

In close collaboration are the Dominions. Experts from Australia and Canada already have been on a mission in Britain.

Communism in U. S.: A Change in Front

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 — The new party line of American Communists, laid down in Moscow and Boston respectively this week by Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff and Earl Browder, is being seriously studied here as another important turning point.

First, the new Party line marks a return to the days of the World Communist Revolution, which for several years had been set aside for co-operation in the "democratic front."

Second, the New Deal has lost one of its most vociferous New Dealers—Mr. Browder. It is accurate to say that the remaining New Dealers welcome the defection.

Third, the new aggressiveness of American Communists comes close to a demand for a revolution in the United States.

Political Effect

The domestic political effects of these changes may well be reflected in many directions, but one of the most significant is likely to be union of the majority party against the Communists—a union in which President Roosevelt and Representative Martin Dies will be co-operating. Under these circumstances, far more vigorous enforcement activities against actual Communists in and out of Government service may be expected.

The new Party line, of course, reflects the change in Russian policy toward the European nations. Mr. Browder at Boston was unrestrained in his attacks on President Roosevelt, whom not so long ago he was praising. The change in Communist policy is well revealed in two quotations. The first is Mr. Browder on Sept. 15, 1938 (although much more recent examples of the same sentiment could be found) he said:

" . . . the two parties embrace the entire population in two camps. There is the New Deal Party and there is the anti-New Deal Party. . . .

Communism—Then

"Victory for the New Deal Party means keeping our country on the path of a progressive and democratic development. Victory for the anti-New Deal party means going back to Hoover and the Hoovervilles, under a regime that would never give us another chance for a New Deal through constitutional processes.

"That is why the Communist Party clearly and without hesitation declares its support of the New Deal Party and policy, proposes and works for the unity of the majority of the people behind a single progressive candidate for each electoral office, subordinates itself and its own particular ideas to the necessity for this broadest unity of the majority of the people."

Then, at Boston this week, the same Mr. Browder said:

"The President and his Administration succumb more and more every day to this greed for profits by American monopoly capital, and make use of their former prestige among the masses to secure their acceptance of the program of Wall Street. The Economic Royalists, who a short time ago hated the President and whose hatred was welcomed by him in the 1936 election, have rushed to his side again and are the most vociferous in protesting their undying love and devotion—and the President reciprocates their devotion."

"Call to Revolution"

Of equal significance with the change of policy is its application in the call to revolution. For the first time in several years, in a Browder speech, the possibility of a quick revolution in the United States was discussed. He was quoted at Boston as speaking of a possible "quick transition" in the United States from the present forms to "socialism." Though the Communist Party in the U. S. appears "small and weak," its American Secretary says its task is not so great as that which confronted the Bolsheviki in Russia.

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Behind the Headlines

War developments in India should not be taken as indicating revolution is brewing.

Britain is credited with making great strides in solution of many Indian problems.

Reports from India that certain parties or elements in the population are loath to cooperate with the British Government in its wartime activities should not be taken to indicate that revolution is imminent.

Americans in general probably know less about India and its political problems than they do about any other country of equal size and importance and they should be careful in their analysis of news from that quarter.

The current war, up to the present at any rate, is notably free from revolutionary disturbances in India and elsewhere. War and revolution often go hand in hand, but they have not joined hands in this instance.

War and Revolution

War and revolution both form part of an unhappy cycle which it is the business of good government to prevent.

The current war is a product of revolution, and that revolution was in turn the product of war.

The World War brought about revolutions in Germany, Russia, and other countries, and the revolutionary Governments in those countries have embarked on policies which have produced the present world situation.

No revolution occurred in Great Britain or France, and those countries are today free from the threat of revolution, Great Britain is freer from this threat than it was in 1914, when revolt was incipient in Ireland. The Irish problem has perhaps not been entirely solved, but it is incomparably nearer solution than it was 25 years ago.

Accord in India

Great progress has also been made toward solving the problem of India. Steps taken on the road to self-government while the World War was in progress have been followed by successive measures preparing the way for something like Dominion status in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Topical

India

Americans are prone to make a parallel between their own history and that of India, which is not a parallel at all. They say, "We were once a colonial possession of England, we were oppressed and finally threw off the British yoke, India should do likewise." There could be no greater misinterpretation of the facts of history.

The American Colonies were peopled principally by Englishmen who brought with them the British tradition of law and government and set up institutions modelled after those of the Mother Country.

They came into a virgin wilderness and set up little States which, in spite of local differences, had much in common. They were largely homogeneous in race, language and ideals. When the errors of a stupid, insular Government obliged them to revolt, they did so in the name of ideals which were essentially British. The Colonists, in this instance, were more British than the British Government.

There is simply no comparing this process with what has happened in India in the last 300 years. India is a country, or sub continent, about half the size of the United States with a population nearly three times as large, speaking about 300 different languages or dialects, embracing several different major religions, and divided into a multitude of small States and principalities.

There was constant war between these States, and much of India was subject to invading rulers from the north, until the British came. They came at first to trade; then to protect their trade they established such a regime of law and peace as India had never known. Millions of Hindus and Mohammedans are grateful for the British rule of Raj, as it is called.

Americans learned from Rudyard Kipling something of the blood and treasure that Britain spent on Indian battlefields to substitute a reign of peace and order for perpetual chaos; but few Americans ever heard of the peaceful conquests that Britain has made there over ignorance and cruelty and superstition.

I recall once visiting an agricultural experiment station in Mysore State where, as a result of the pernicious caste system that has strangled India for centuries, it was necessary to maintain five different kitchens and dining rooms for 20 students of five different castes. It takes patience to deal with a situation like that, but the British have done it.

Americans who compare their history with that of India do not know whereof they speak.

Rex Miller

American Steel Mills Embark on New Era of Prosperity

© International

Night Photo of Gary, Ind., Works of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company

Drab and colorless by day, these steel mills become scenes of pulsating beauty when touched by the magic of night. Blue, white and yellow flame stabs the darkness and in some places a roseate glow, rivaling the dawn of a May morning suffuses the night sky.

Industry's Chiefs Face Issue Of Gearing to Wartime Needs

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—Hard-headed chiefs of the United States' great industrial machine today faced the problem of gearing it to wartime needs with expenditure of huge sums for plant expansion.

Capacity or near-capacity operations in steel, machine tool, aircraft manufacturing and other important industries forced executives of many companies to ponder the wisdom of spending money for additional capacity to handle war orders, actual or prospective.

Already there has been cautious stepping up of plant expenditures in aircraft, steel, electric power, oil and chemical industries.

Engineering News-Record, a trade publication, reported October awards for industrial building, such as new factories and power plants, totaled $49,910,000 against $12,814,000 in October, 1938. The total surpassed the $41,325,000 in October, 1937, the previous big year of plant expansion since the 1929 Wall Street crash cut the flow of capital into investment.

An official of a leading engineering firm said the next few weeks would reveal whether American industry was prepared to plunge into the heaviest spending of the past decade for plant improvements.

Close Study

"Many corporation heads are giving the matter close study because of the exhaustion in available capacity by the business upswing and prospects of war business," he said. "But at the moment there seems to be a tendency to wait and see just how much of the talked-of war orders will become reality."

Most executives approached for comment agreed business expansion has proceeded to a stage where larger spending for new plants would be necessary if industry holds its gains.

Rated one of the main drawbacks was the suspension of corporate financing since the start of the war. However, the financial district has high hopes for resumption of financing soon. Bankers are preparing to test the market about the middle of November with a large public utility refunding operation—a $42,225,000 bond and note issue of the Jersey Central Power & Light Company.

Steel Industry

Utility companies, to meet record-breaking demand for electric power, have increased capital programs considerably the last few months. Some trade sources forecast 1940 would see the heaviest spending in that field since 1930.

The steel industry, keystone of mechanized warfare, has pushed production to the highest operating rate since 1929. The United States Steel Corporation pointed the way with recently-announced plans for increasing its Irvin Works at Clairton, Pa., involving construction of three new mills expected to cost upward of $10,000,000.

Communities in the South, the Middle West, and the Far West have been most numerous among locations of new plants announced the last few months, possibly indicating where the next big wave of expansion would go.

Included have been a $1,500,000 potash plant in New Mexico, an aviation manufacturing project in Nashville, Tenn., a $750,000 General Electric unit at Jackson, Miss., for manufacture of automobile headlights, a Stinson Aircraft expansion project at Wayne Mich., a $1,000,000 mechanical rubber manufacturing plant at St. Mary's, Ohio, and additional oil refining capacity in the Southwest.

Curtiss-Wright and Pratt & Whitney manufacturing units around Buffalo, Paterson, N. J., and in the Hartford, Conn., area have announced aircraft expansion projects in the Northeast.

Arms Orders

NEW YORK (AP)—The Auto Ordnance Corporation announced Nov. 6 receipt of a $750,000 order from the French Government for Thompson submachine guns and parts.

The company, a subsidiary of the Thompson Automatic Arms Corporation, also said it was making deliveries on an arms order from the United States Government amounting to $439,000.

Martin's Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md. — American airplane manufacturers are ready to work to full capacity of their plants to produce military aircraft for European belligerents, but any expansion to increase production beyond present capacity will have to be at the expense of the purchasers, according to informed quarters here. This is particularly true of the company headed by Glenn L. Martin, whose plant is in Baltimore.

Mr. Martin said his present plant capacity was sufficient to meet average peacetime orders, it having almost doubled its capacity in the past two years, and is now one of the largest airplane manufactories in the United States. Its normal capacity is $55,000,000 to $60,000,000 of flying craft a year.

Of this total, about two-thirds is taken annually by the United States Government, leaving about one-third, or approximately $20,000,000 of flying craft for sale to foreign governments.

Mr. Martin was unwilling to forecast the amount of war orders foreign nations will bring to United States manufacturers or to his own plant.

Mr. Martin said, however, that his company had a backlog of orders totalling $63,000,000, of which $16,300,000 were for the United States Army and $9,000,000 for the United States Navy. The remainder were orders from the Netherlands, Turkey, Argentina and the unfilled portion of the order placed with him by the French Government. The order from France amounts to $35,000,000, it is reported.

Up to the present time the Martin company has manufactured no airplanes for the British Government.

Turkey Styles On Way to Fit Smaller Ovens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—There will be turkey aplenty this year for two Thanksgiving Days, says the Department of Agriculture, though only a few Washingtonians will get a chance at the streamline models being developed at the Department research center at Beltsville, Md.

In the last 20 years turkey production has grown rapidly in the United States. This year 33,000,000 turkeys will go to market, a gain of roughly 5,000,000 over last year.

Before many more years elapse the Department of Agriculture hopes to give all the people a chance to taste its model more-white-meat, fewer pin-feather turkey, but at present the birds can only be purchased at stores in Government departments. The strain is not yet sufficiently fixed to trust them to the hands of commercial growers.

The Government's streamlined turkeys are being developed for the modern American family with a smaller oven, a smaller dining table and often, a smaller appetite than their grandfathers had.

Instead of the 24- to 30-pound turkeys cooked by the grandmothers of the present generation, poultry experts in the Government have set as their goal big, well-finished "toms" weighing from 14 to 21 pounds and plump young turkey hens from 8 to 12 pounds.

Furniture Mart Buying Booms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — A record for the midseason furniture market was set here, when store buyers streamed in from throughout the country to purchase chairs, sofas, and bedroom sets. The retailers placed heavy orders in spite of rising prices. Exactly 1,348 merchants registered the first day, as against 1,149 on the peak day of the 1937 spring market.

As they shopped around over the acres of exhibits in both the American Furniture Mart and the Merchandise Mart, it was evident that they were not just "looking over" the new goods, but were aware of increasing purchases back home, and were interested in having their stocks adequate for the winter.

Although the buying was reported as "sane" and not of the housewife sugar-panic variety, both marts reported that merchants were buying for at least one month further into the future than they usually do.

Percy Wilson, President of the Merchandise Mart, reported that in September there was a 41 per cent increase in sales over September, 1938. Sales in floor coverings and upholstery fabrics had gone up 27 per cent, electrical appliances gained 40 per cent, housewares 25 per cent, and gifts 32 per cent.

Seidman and Seidman, reporting on the industry as a whole in their bulletin, note that the increase in furniture sales this September over August was approximately 25 per cent, while in 1937 and 1938 it was less than 2 per cent. As compared with preceding years, the September orders of 1939 were 28 per cent ahead of those of 1938 and were about equal to those of 1936, a good furniture year.

Though the war may have something to do with the boosting of prices, certain economists point out that higher prices are based on higher costs and that these are due to domestic factors, such as increase in lumber prices, and the change in the wage and hour law. A shorter working day has resulted in manufacturers having to pay overtime money to employees, to keep their production abreast of sales.

Floor coverings are increasing in price, and so are upholstery fabrics affected by the war. Many mills have announced two price advances since Sept. 1. The supply of carpet wool is destined to last only a few more months, and the same story is true of mohair and brocatelles. Burlap used in holding together the springs in upholstered furniture, heretofore considered a minor item, is increasing in price, because it is used in sandbags abroad for protection from air raids.

Mayors Told to Plan Cities By Budget and on Growth Basis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 8—Three national planning experts and a hotel dining room full of mayors and executives of the various State municipal leagues, representing some 7,500 cities and towns, focused their attention on what they called "programming municipal public works," when they met here in the sixteenth annual convention of the American Municipal Association.

Importance of programming to cities was emphasized here by the man who is directing the Federal study, Col. Henry M. Waite, chairman of the Board's public works committee.

"Unless you budget your plan, you haven't got a plan," Colonel Waite told the municipal executives.

Studies made in the test cities consist of two parts, as explained here by Frank W. Herring, director of the American Public Works Association, and a member of Col. Waite's committee. First the Federal experts who offer their services to these cities find out what the local people regard as "the most badly needed public improvements," and list them in the order of their urgency. Then they look into the financial resources of the locality, and catalogue them. Fitting the two together—what the city wants and what it can afford and when—the experts draft a tentative program for the next six years. They leave the plan with the city with the understanding that it will be made over each year, but always for a six-year period.

As an aid to sound programming, Walter Blucher, director of the American Society of Planning Officials, and also a member of a National Resources Planning Board committee, advised cities to bring their zoning ordinances up to date. Most cities, adopting their ordinances in the booming 1920's, planned for fabulous futures, he said. He cited as a typical mistake that of an Ohio city which zoned a business district sufficient for a population of 537,000, but so far it hasn't grown much beyond the 40,000 inhabitants it had then.

That such a case is not exceptional was confirmed by mayors in the audience. James R. Law, Mayor of Madison, Wis., said that in revising Madison's zoning ordinance, planners found that 10 times as much property was zoned for industrial use when the ordinance was adopted, in 1922, as experience shows to be needed.

But a different mood was testified to as prevailing today, when cities see the importance of facing actualities, planning on the basis of reasonable expectations, and sticking to a workable program.

Won Fame by Walk in the Rain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Footprints in sandstone by a prehistoric monster who defies identification have been presented to the University of Cincinnati Museum.

Ten of them made in a soft river bank survived the rigors of 250,000,000 years and now rest here. They are nearly six inches across and more than an inch deep but no natural scientist has yet been able to determine who this historic monster is, or what he looked like.

The stone was given to the University by E. H. Haines, a farmer in a neighboring Ohio county who also presented a similar but less distinct stone record of the same animal to Ohio State University, recently.

"Man's nearest approach to identifying the monster was to name its footprints Baropus Hainesi in honor of Mr. Haines, the donor," explained Dr. Kenneth E. Caster, curator of the University's Museum.

"Adding to the interest in this stone now at the University are imprints of myriad raindrops, showing that the monster was walking in the mud in a rainstorm when the record of the ancient trail was made. Dating from the coal age, the then wet, sandy mud later hardened into sandstone to bring down to the twentieth century this fossil memento of early life on the continent.

Women Take Large Part As California Realtors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Of all licensed real estate brokers and sales representatives in California, 12 per cent, or 4,000, are women. They are engaged in all branches of the business, says Clarence Urban, State Real Estate Commissioner.

Airline to Cut Time Across U. S.

NEW YORK (AP) — United Air Lines announced Nov. 7 it had placed a $3,400,000 order for 10 of the world's largest commercial land airliners which will enable it to increase its average coast-to-coast speed to 225 miles an hour.

Air transport speeds now are around 180 miles an hour. The United schedule will call for transcontinental trips in 13 hours.

Four-motored, the planes will carry between 33 and 38 passengers, depending on the seat arrangement. Twenty berths will be provided in the sleeper versions.

The contract for the new planes, with the Douglas Aircraft Company of Santa Monica, Calif., supplants one recently signed by W. A. Patterson, president of the airline, for six Douglas transports known as the DC-4.

'Ladies' Wine Store' Plan Quickly Ends

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—A projected "ladies' wine store" faded swiftly from the Alabama beverage picture Nov. 7 when Gov. Frank M. Dixon assured protesting churchmen the whole thing was "a mistake from start to finish."

Recent announcement of plans for a new State-operated bottle shop in Montgomery indicated it would be devoted largely to serving the feminine trade, and this brought a telegraphic protest from the North Alabama Methodist Conference.

The message said the Methodists were "amazed and horrified" at the plan and condemned "this unwarranted stab at the sanctity of the homes of our Commonwealth."

The Governor assured the protestants they could be certain "no liquor store now or later will be opened or operated as a liquor store for women." He didn't indicate whose idea it was in the first place.

'Conscience Fund' Gets $20 for 'Injustice'

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government's "conscience fund" has been increased by an anonymous donor. The War Department announced Nov. 7 a letter enclosing $20 was received from a Boston clergyman, who explained that he had been asked to act as agent in rectifying an injustice concerning Army property.

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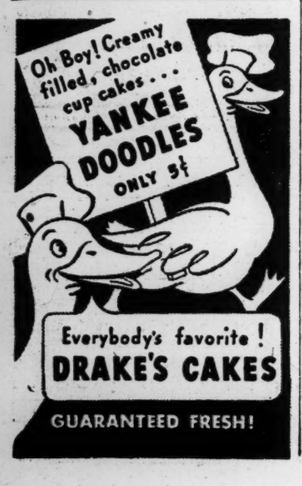

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

Taxes: They Turn Pocketbooks Into Sieves

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"Our subject today is always news—judging by the amount of conversation it makes. And it would make more if so many people didn't think they were getting away with practically no taxes. The few who pay income taxes—only about one out of every 37 persons—know they pay taxes. There are a few of the 36 left who pay a few small taxes. But there are millions who figure they pay no taxes.

"To these non-taxpayers the government never seems as close as to those who figuratively feel the collector's warm breath behind them at certain times of the year. Forming the majority of the voters, nevertheless, these non-taxpayers, when increased government expenditures come up, are not likely to examine them very critically. They may say, 'The government always has paid out a lot and nothing has happened. It can probably pay out more and still keep going. These are hard times, so it's justified. After all, the rich and the big corporations should be able to take care of these extra costs.' "

Question: "That brings up a question which has long puzzled me. Why should people who will never feel the burden of taxation be allowed to vote expenditures?"

Answer: "Am I right in assuming that you speak of a condition in which there would be millions of people who pay no taxes at all—and that therefore all these million in turn would be forbidden to vote? As you can see for yourself that would fly directly in the face of what we accept as Democracy.

"Now actually there is no such thing as people who pay no taxes at all. The millions who do not pay income taxes, all pay through hidden taxes—and what a heavy tax bill that can be is shown on our chart, Page 130."

Question: "But your latter point makes it democratic to vote according to tax payments, doesn't it? You say everyone pays taxes? Then everyone would be able to vote and there you would have your democracy."

Answer: "Not quite. Democracy not only means that everyone of proper age and ability shall vote, but that they shall vote equally! Remember that the keystone of Democracy is equality. Now where would be the equality where one voter had a $300 voting credit and his neighbor a $50,000 voting credit?"

Question: "It seems to me that the point of this discussion is the fact that these millions who do not think they pay taxes are not as interested in the government as they should be—but that since they really do pay taxes they have a distinct interest in the government if they only knew it."

Answer: "That's right. Taxpayers' associations the country over are doing their best to educate people as to how much they pay in hidden taxes, so that they will have more interest in government. Probably one of the greatest problems in this tax question is the terrific time lag between expenditure authorization and the payment by the taxpayer—who, of course, pays all the bills in the end."

Question: "What do you mean by time lag?"

Answer: "If you press a telegraph key you should get an instantaneous click on the other end. If it took a minute for the other end to click, you would have a time lag of one minute. Or, say, pat a dog's head. If he wags his tail five minutes later, you would say he has a time lag of five minutes—or just didn't think much of affection.

"Applying this to taxes, if the government decided to spend some money with your approval and the next day a man called and you had to pay your share at once, you'd soon be pretty careful about what you voted for. Instead, the payment route is very devious. You pay an income tax once a year—not conscious of how it was arrived at. Your hidden taxes are even less apparent. So you probably don't know about the costs of the goods they are buying.

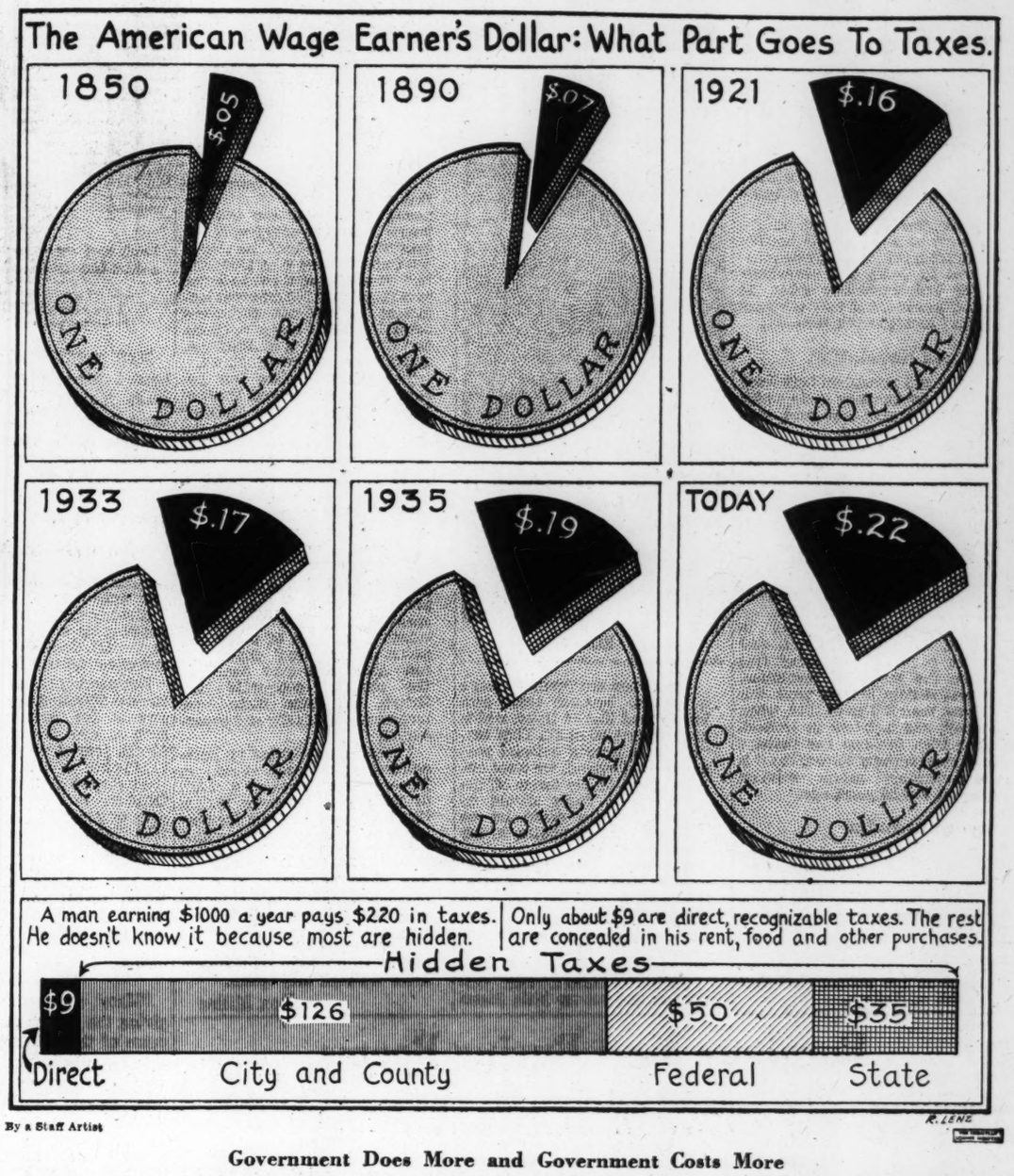
"Finally, governments do what our thrift advisors tell us never to do—they run up great bills without paying them. This is achieved through loans. By borrowing a lot of money they can show the taxpayer a low bill at the end of the year. They seldom point out that the only reason it is low is because it's just been put into the future, that he will ultimately have to pay not only it but all the interest as well. So this much of the Government expenditure may have a time lag of many years as far as the taxpayer is concerned."

Question: "What can be done to change such a state of affairs?"

Answer: "There is no simple answer to such a complex problem, a problem which is based on that most variable of things called human nature. Just how we can cut down our time lag in a political world is hard to see. The elimination of loans would jump all taxes up. Add to this total the hidden taxes which would be taken out of hiding. Put these two items on our present income tax bill, spread it out so that the man making $1,000 a year would have to pay as well as those making more, and you'd make some start in the problem—but you'd have the loudest protests you ever heard from a public suddenly made severely government-cost and tax-conscious. Who would the people appeal to? Their representatives. How? By telling them they'd better lower the taxes at once or else —.

"No, The United States is not ready for such Spartan steps yet, in my opinion.—And now for our guest speaker. We have again the Monitor New York staff economist. Harold Fleming, who will tell you more about taxation on Page 131."

Taxes, Like Topsy, Just Grow and Grow



By a Staff Artist — R. LENZ

Government Does More and Government Costs More

What government takes in taxes it pays out to meet its bills. But remember the government is borrowing as well as taxing. If it paid its bills by taxing entirely, taxes would take about a fourth of the national income. Some people think they pay no taxes. As this chart shows, they pay them, even though they are hidden in the prices of articles bought. But taxes by whatever name they are called are taxes, though they may "sell" better when going by another name. A crying need of today is for co-ordination of tax programs—Federal, state, and local.

You Pay No Taxes? You'd Be Surprised!

By Harold M. Fleming

It has been said that the American people are determined to have the more abundant life if it takes everything they have.

So far things have not gone that far. The abundant life so far takes only about one quarter of the American income in taxes. Americans may consider themselves fortunate if they wish to compare themselves with Europeans, for the German Government, in its cannon-versus-butter zeal, has been taking over half the national income for its six-billion-dollar-a-year rearmament program, and since the war started the British income tax payer has been asked to contribute 37 per cent of his income as a "normal" tax (not counting what he may pay as a rich man for surtax or as a poor man on his sugar, bread, or other necessities). But if the American prefers to assume that Europe's problems are her own, and to compare his plight with his own past, he will find that he is paying today approximately twice as large a proportion of his income for taxes, direct or indirect, hidden or open, as he paid in the year before the World War broke out.

To put it statistically—and what discussion of taxes would be impressive without being statistical?—the take of American federal, state, and local governments in taxes in 1913 has been estimated as round 12 per cent of the national income, and for 1938 it has been estimated, on the same basis, at round 23.8 per cent.

Income Tax

This may seem high. After all, the normal income tax is only 4 per cent, and the usual tax on a movie admission is only 10 per cent, while state sales taxes generally run round only about 2 or 3 per cent. How does the total, then, get so high.

It gets high for two reasons. In the first place, wealthy people pay enormous income taxes. For the top brackets they run as high as 75 per cent for the Federal surtax alone, which on top of the normal tax makes 79 per cent, and that doesn't include the state income tax; and most wealthy people live in states which, like New York, lay a heavy hand on personal incomes. (Or it might be turned around to say that where personal incomes are high, the State government gets busy and collects.) The richest men in this country pay considerably higher income taxes, when state imposts are included, than they do in Britain.

These heavy personal income taxes, however, are not the chief reason for the big bite which taxes takes out of national income (which means out of the national average income). After all, the men who pay the 79 per cent Federal tax can be counted on the fingers of one hand; and if the total population of the United States were divided by one million and reduced to a vilage of round 140 souls, only five of them would even report to the income tax authorities, let alone pay income tax. Less than three would pay income tax.

New Services Asked

The real reason why nearly a quarter of the national income goes through the hands of Matthews every year is that our ideas of what the politicians and statesmen should do for us have increased enormously, and they can't do it without money. Since the rich sources have been tapped to the limit, the poor man now has to pay. It seems pretty evident that the soak-the-rich or share-the-wealth principle of taxing according to ability to pay has already passed the zenith of its possibilities, and in recent years the tax increases have come out of the pocket of the average citizen.

Since the average citizen is a voter, and like most human beings very sensitive about the area of the pocket book, it has been necessary for politicians and statesmen to be adroit about this new necessity of taxing the forgotten man for the abundant life which the forgotten man craves. The result is "hidden taxes," and a curious state of things in which the politician continues to put heavy emphasis on the volume of taxes he collects from the rich man, while at the same time most of the taxes actually come from the poor man, and every increase in taxes inevitably has to come from this poor man.

Tax Increase

Your American citizen has to pay a tax to the Federal Government not only when he goes to a good show, as he is aware, but also when he pays his electric light bill, as he is not usually aware. The electric light companies get more out of him for the Federal, State and local governments than for their own stockholders; so do most industries except the most prosperous; even the telephone company collects about $7.00 a year from every telephone as toll to the Federal Government.

In the last ten years practically every tax rate in existence has been raised. The normal income tax rate has been raised from 1½ per cent to 4 per cent and the surtax from 20 per cent to 75 per cent. Federal "nuisance taxes" have been imposed on movie tickets, fur coats, yachts, and chewing gum. Sales taxes, condemned by every economist a decade ago, have been adopted by the states so widely as to net some $500,000,000 a year without effective public protest. And taxes have been imposed on payrolls under the Social Security Act by the states and Federal Government which are now the largest single revenue-yielders among the whole ingenious list of taxes. They are not hidden at all; but though they yield nearly $1,500,000,000 a year, they are enthusiastically accepted by wage earners because they are supposed to be accumulating against old age and unemployment. Actually they are going for ordinary expenses and will have to be collected again when the old age and unemployment insurance benefits under them finally really come due in volume.

What Should Uncle Sam Do?

Government costs money. And, naturally, the more government a country gets—or the more activities turned over or taken over by the government—the more it is going to cost. Some people favor a heavily socialized government; they want the government to take over many activities—present ones handled privately as well as new ones. Others believe that the less government the better; and would drastically curtail Uncle Sam's present activity. The more duties shoved onto the shoulders of the Federal Government, the more such government is going to cost—and the more citizens must pay in taxes. That should be clearly realized.

Each individual may have his own list of activities that he thinks Uncle Sam should be responsible for. It may differ from those of his friends or of his family. It may even vary itself over a period of time. Fortune magazine took a poll this summer of the things people believe government should do for them—that is, the Federal Government. Here are a few of them; and by comparing your own attitude with them you can quickly discover whether you stand with the majority—as polled by Fortune at that time—or represent a minority view.

1. **Defense:** 96 per cent believed it should provide an army and navy.
2. **Relief:** 69 per cent thought it should provide for all those who have no other means of subsistence.
3. **Work:** 61 per cent thought Uncle Sam should provide work for all who wanted work and couldn't get it privately.
4. **Utility regulation:** 49 per cent thought public utility rates should be regulated from Washington.
5. **Labor arbiter:** 35 per cent wanted Uncle Sam to act as judge in all disputes between capital and labor.
6. **Wealth redistribution:** 35 per cent wanted Washington to "soak the rich" by heavy taxes to redistribute wealth.
7. **Movie supervision:** 32 per cent voted to have Uncle Sam supervise movie production.
8. **Farm prices:** 23 per cent thought Uncle Sam should control farm prices by controlling production.
9. **School operation:** 20 per cent wanted Washington to take over and operate all schools.
10. **Army service:** 18 per cent believed every adult male should spend at least two years in the Army.

These figures would indicate that many persons believe the Federal Government is not doing enough governing. Others believe it is doing too much. That leads one to ask: does the American citizen think he is getting his money's worth from his taxes? On this question, too, Fortune has taken a recent poll. Briefly and roughly stated these were the results:

1. Forty-nine per cent of those asked thought they were paying too much for what they got in return.
2. Forty-two per cent thought it was a fair exchange of taxes for services.
3. Only a little over 2 per cent thought they were getting more than their money's worth from the government. The rest didn't know.

Sources of Revenue In the U. S. for 1937

Taxes pay Uncle Sam's bills. They also pay the bills for local and State government. But what are the sources of these taxes? Here is a brief picture of the origins of revenue for the year 1937 in the United States. First the type of tax is listed, then there is given the amount collected that way by the Federal Government by State governments, by local governments. (Amounts given roughly and in millions.)

	Federal	State	Local
Gift tax	100	...	...
Auto tax	...	300	...
Customs	400	...	...
Death tax	300	100	...
Payroll tax	400	...	...
Sales tax	...	400	...
Tobacco tax	500	100	...
Gasoline tax	200	600	...
Liquor tax	600	200	...
Misc. taxes	700	500	...
Income tax	2,300	300	...
Property tax	...	...	4,300

Federal vs. Local Taxes

It is not generally realized that State and local taxes constitute well over half of the taxes collected regularly from Americans. The Federal Government does not get the lion's share, Here are some figures that bring out that point. The percentage of national income that goes for taxes is broken down into Federal and State and local.

	% of Income	Federal	State & Local
1913	6.8	2.0	4.8
1923	10.6	4.4	6.2
1928	11.8	4.0	7.8
1929	12.0	4.1	7.9
1930	15.0	5.1	9.9
1931	17.3	5.1	12.2
1932	20.4	4.5	15.9
1933	17.7	4.2	13.5
1934	17.5	5.8	11.7
1935	17.6	6.4	11.2
1936	16.5	6.0	10.5
1937	17.6	7.2	10.4
1938	22.8	9.3	13.5

Income and Taxes In the United States

In the last 15 years—that is, from 1913 through 1938—America's national income has risen, fallen, and risen again. The same ups and downs characterize the nation's tax collections. Here are some round figures on tax collections (Federal, State and local) and national incomes.

	U. S. Income	Tax Collections
1913	$33,000,000,000	$ 2,250,000,000
1923	68,000,000,000	7,250,000,000
1928	79,000,000,000	9,350,000,000
1929	81,000,000,000	9,750,000,000
1930	68,000,000,000	10,250,000,000
1931	54,000,000,000	9,300,000,000
1932	40,000,000,000	8,150,000,000
1933	42,000,000,000	7,500,000,000
1934	50,000,000,000	8,800,000,000
1935	55,000,000,000	9,700,000,000
1936	64,000,000,000	10,500,000,000
1937	70,000,000,000	12,300,000,000
1938	64,000,000,000	14,500,000,000

Read On—

Hidden Taxes—by Morris S. Tremaine in Vital Speeches for March 1, 1939. New York State's Comptroller urges public pressure on Congressmen for tax bills that will encourage business.

A Primer on Taxes—by W. M. Kiplinger, in the Reader's Digest for April, 1939, as condensed from the April Forum. Another suggestion that Americans let their Congressmen know they want their taxes brought out in the open.

Now You See Them, Now You Don't—by Richard Lee Strout in The Christian Science Monitor Magazine for March 11, 1939. Taxes, mostly invisible, take a fifth of the average person's income in the United States as the average Smiths accommodatingly prove.

Taxation and Recovery—in Fortune for May, 1939. A Round Table survey. Panel of business and professional men explore taxation and outline an area of agreement as well as list recommendations.

Why Are They Tax-Exempt?—by Tully Nettleton in The Christian Science Monitor Magazine, Feb. 25, 1939. Opponents of non-taxable investments and incomes face a century-old tradition of government securities and services in the United States.

Taxation and Investment—by H. G. Moulton in Vital Speeches for June 1, 1939. Explanation of taxation's effect on investment, particularly its effect on investment in new capital enterprises.

What Taxes Are Doing to Business—A Business Week report to executives (and to Congress), Dec. 11, 1937. Facts and figures on taxation that interest the business man.

Germany's Oil Supply Is War Enigma

Cut off from a large percentage of its foreign sources of imports by the British blockade, Germany appears today more than ever dependent upon its various self-sufficiency programs.

A series of articles dealing with German self-sufficiency and German access to foreign markets has been prepared.

The following article, fourth in the series, is a discussion of Germany's access to foreign oil wells, and home production capacity.

By Gordon W. Walker

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Germany's production capacity and immediate supply of oil, considered vital to modern warfare, has for some time been a subject of contradictory debate among military strategists and petroleum experts.

Although no official figures are available, experts have speculated with varying results upon the amount of oil that Germany could produce synthetically, the amount of oil that Germany had stored up before the war broke out, and the amount of oil that Germany could rely on from foreign imports, principally Russia and Rumania.

To most observers it appears certain that Germany's wartime needs will far exceed its peace-time consumption in fuel oils and lubricants.

In the World War as much as 500,000 tons of oil, exclusive of the merchant marine and the navy, was consumed in a single month. Since then, the number of motor-driven vehicles has jumped about 1,400 per cent, and the use of petroleum nearly 400 per cent.

Estimated Needs Vary

Exactly how much oil will be needed by Germany to carry on the present European war, however, is not known. Various estimates have been made by experts, ranging between 12,500,000 and 40,000,000 tons annually.

Wehrtechnische Monatshefte, a German publication, places the figure at 12,500,000 tons annually. Senator Joseph Caillaux, one of France's most eminent authorities on financial and economic matters, estimates that Germany's wartime oil consumption would be between 15,000,000 and 40,000,000 tons annually, and adds that the Reich would have a difficult time procuring even 15,000,000 tons of oil.

Deutsche Wehr, an organ of the General Staff, calculated in a 1936 edition, that a modern army would require 12,750,000 tons of oil a year for a modern war. A modern army was defined by the publication as composed of 300 divisions, which would include 30 motorized divisions and use up 10,500 tanks, 140,000 motor trucks, 40,000 passenger cars, and 60,000 motorcycles; together with an air force of 9,000 planes made up of 6,500 single-engined machines, 500 twin-engined, 500 triple-engined, 250 four-engined, and 1,200 sport-type planes.

Two million tons for the navy and another 3,500,000 tons for industry and transport behind the lines were included in this estimate.

Authority Says 15,000,000

World Petroleum, an authoritative publication on the petroleum situation, regards Germany's wartime needs as being at least 15,000,000 tons annually.

Thomas Possony, anti-Nazi author of "Tomorrow's War," and well-known military strategist, estimates as high as 40,000,000 tons for Germany's wartime oil requirements, not including naval consumption.

But where Germany will get enough oil to fill even the lowest estimate requirements has so far not been satisfactorily explained.

Before the war broke out, Germany's annual oil consumption was somewhere in the vicinity of 7,000,000 tons. Of this amount approximately 2,000,000 tons was produced domestically, including synthetic manufacture. About 5,000,000 tons was imported annually of which about 47.7 per cent came from South America, about 32.7 per cent from North America, about 7 per cent from Iran and the Dutch East Indies. On the continent Germany received about 10.6 per cent of its imports from Rumania, and Soviet Russia.

Imports From East

But with the British blockade cutting off practically all imports from points outside of Europe, it appears that Germany is now relying on imports from Rumania and Russia.

As near as can be estimated, Germany received about two-fifths of Poland's meager annual production of some 500,000 tons. About 60 per cent of the Polish oil producing area went to Russia in the partition, and much of what remained was destroyed by retreating Polish armies.

Rumania, sixth largest oil producing country of the world, only produces about 6,600,000 tons each year, and in 1938 it is estimated that only about 450,000 tons found their way to Germany, despite a Rumanian-German treaty calling for German consumption of about 25 per cent of Rumania's oil exports.

Since the war broke out Rumanian oil exports to Germany have declined considerably, and exports to France and England have increased. Rough estimates state that Rumanian exports to Germany are only about 2,000 tons daily, compared with 6,000 tons daily shipped to Allied countries.

Just how much oil Germany can expect to receive from Russia under terms of new Russo-German trade agreements is still unknown. Russia ranks as the world's second largest producer of oil, and all its fields are state-owned.

In 1938 Russia produced only about 32,000,000 tons of oil. Domestic needs took up about 21,750,000 tons, leaving only about 4,450,000 tons for export purposes.

Thus, under present conditions, it seems likely that Germany could not receive much more than 6,000,000 tons of oil in imports from Rumania and Russia.

This leaves Germany's home production as the principal source of oil, and with natural resources in Germany proper, Austria, and Czechoslovakia capable of producing little over 600,000 tons, synthetic production and oil already stored from previous years appear as the only possible large-scale suppliers.

Stores of oil from previous years have been estimated by experts to have totalled about 2,000,000 tons in the years 1937 and 1938. But these figures are again subject to considerable speculation by experts.

Synthetics Are Difficult

As for synthetic production, in 1938 Germany was credited with not more than 2,000,000 tons of synthetic oil, or about one-sixth of the lowest estimates of Germany's wartime needs.

Imperial Chemical Industries in England, producing synthetic oil in a new plant at Billingham, England, find that to produce 150,000 tons of synthetic oil a year, it takes 600,000 tons of coal, the labor of 6,000 men in mines, transport and factory, and capital outlay of £40,000,000 (about $200,000,000).

From these figures technicians have calculated that Germany would have to use about one-quarter of its national income, about 65,000,000 tons of its annual coal consumption, and (under the present system in Germany of producing from lignite coal) workingmen in numbers equivalent to 15 army divisions.

However, according to reports to the United States Commerce Department released recently, Germany's production of petroleum increased about 30 per cent in the first seven months of this year, compared with a like period of 1938.

But whether the increase in production will be sufficient to meet the needs of the present European war is still uncertain.

Germans Use Ethyl To Spare Potatoes

Washington

Use of alcohol as a motor fuel has been abandoned throughout the greater part of Germany, according to reports reaching the United States Department of Commerce.

Tetra ethyl lead is being used instead, the report states. Since 1930 the use of varying rations of alcohol, obtained chiefly from potatoes, has been compulsory in motor fuel blends, but under the new order, about 70 per cent of the country's motor fuels will be mixed with tetra ethyl lead, thus making larger quantities of potatoes available for human consumption.

Aircraft Chief

© The Argus, Melbourne

Harold Winthrop Clapp

Former Chairman of the Railways Commissioners of the State of Victoria, recently was released by the State Premier from his post in order to superintend the production of aircraft in Australia.

Motorcycle Carries Family to New Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Mich.—Roderick N. Smith, an aeronautical engineer, has proved that the motorcycle is still a convenience for long distance transportation, at least, in his case. When Mr. Smith, one of five University of Michigan graduate engineers, was selected for engineering work by the Lockheed Aircraft Company of Glendale, Calif., he put his wife and young daughter in the sidecar and started for the West Coast. At the end of the eleventh day they reached their destination.

The trip was made economically, with gasoline consumption averaging 35 miles to the gallon over all types of roads.

Secessions Restore Rule Of Bureaucracy in India

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 8—The resignation of ministries in those provinces of India which are controlled by the Congress (Nationalist) Party, has virtually brought that country back to bureaucratic government existing up to April, 1937, when for the first time outright imperial rule was superseded by provincial administrations with popularly elected legislatures.

These legislatures were set up in 11 provinces containing over 270,000,000 people. Ministries in five of these legislatures, namely those of Madras, Bombay, Bihar Orissa, and the United Provinces has resigned up to yesterday. Since then that of the Northwest Frontier Province is reported to have done the same while those of Assam and the central Provinces are expected to follow.

Moslem States Unaffected

These are all the provinces in which the National Congress—India's chief political organization which is controlled by the Hindus—is in power. The remaining three provincial governments namely those of the mainly Moslem provinces of Punjab, Bengal, and Sind are not expected to be affected.

The extent to which the orderly administration of India, and hence its ability to help Britain's war effort, is likely to be affected depends chiefly upon how far the Congress now pushes its opposition to British authorities.

The Congress Party in the period immediately preceding the introduction of democratic methods, was responsible for what its leader Mohandas K. Gandi, called "civil disobedience" which was responsible for widespread rioting. The British Government hopes, however, that such occurrences will not recur this time. The Congress leaders, although pressing for the speeding up of the introduction of that complete freedom for their country which Britain has always promised — conditionally nevertheless—make no secret of their intense opposition to a totalitarian system. They also recognize that the present is no time to resume measures which in the past have departed conspicuously from their professed character of non-violence.

There is a strong feeling throughout Leftist circles in Britain that every effort ought to be made to render possible the introduction of complete self-rule for India.

The British Government theoretically shares this view and the recent negotiations of the Viceroy, the Marquis of Linlithgow, with leaders of the chief Indian political parties have been directed to this end. Action, however, has been prevented, as far as the British Government is concerned, largely by the fact that the minorities, and especially the Moslems, numbering 77,000,000 in India, whose liberties Britain has guaranteed, are opposed to home rule because they are convinced self-rule for India now would mean Hindu domination over themselves. And they point to what has already occurred in Congress-run provinces in support of their case.

The All-India Moslem League on Sept. 18, for example, said that the experiences of over two years have established beyond doubt that Moslem "life and liberty, property and honor are in danger and even their religious rights and culture are being assailed and annihilated every day under Congress governments in various provinces."

Pacifism Allowed in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Attorney General Gordon Conant of Ontario has indicated that he will not prosecute 75 ministers of the United Church of Canada for a statement expressing their pacifist views.

The statement, Canada's first organized mass protest against the prosecution of the war, was presented Oct. 20 by the ministers and met with a stern reproof from the church authorities, strong criticisms from the general public, and a hint of civil action from the legal authorities.

Mr. Conant expressed the view that the announcement of the pacifist stand was more than a local matter and should be dealt with by the Federal authorities. Previous to this, he had instructed a member of his staff to examine the manifesto in the light of Section 39 of the Defense of Canada Act.

The section, passed at the last session of Parliament, provides a penalty of imprisonment for anyone who "spreads, reports or makes statements, false or otherwise, intended to or likely to prejudice the recruiting, training, discipline or administration of any of His Majesty's forces."

Early Farm Experiments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — Georgia has won recognition as the site of the first Agricultural Experiment Station in the country. This early experiment station was established when a ten acre garden was maintained by the trustees of the early colony in 1735 for testng incoming plants. The marshy and semi-tropical surroundings of most of the coast country which had the early settlements did not respond to the cultivation of ordinary vegetables. What the settlers of that day did not know was that most of the Georgia area is thoroughly adapted to a wide variety of oriental plant life. It remained for later experiments to bring this out, and bamboo, piementos, dwarf fruits and many legumes have proven their adaptability.

The early settlements at New Inverness (now Darien) and the smaller groups which Moravians and others attempted provided for central garden plots, with sections apportioned to each family.

Near Savannah a protracted effort of silk culture was undertaken.

The Griffin Experiment Station was established in 1888 and the station at Blairsville has done exceptionally fine work in adapting vegetables to conditions of mountain farming.

Industrial Gains Made by Canadians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Industrial employment in Canada continued to show improvement at the beginning of August, when 11,843 firms reported 1,144,685 persons at work. At the beginning of August last year 10,829 firms reported an aggregate pay roll of 1,073,302 workers.

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Lord Rothermere Sued By Princess Assistant

LONDON, Nov. 8 (AP)—A suit by Princess Stefanie Hohenlohe-Waldenberg against Lord Rothermere, the publisher, for breach of contract under which she asserts she was to receive £5,000 (about $20,000) a year for acting as his special political representative in Europe was heard today.

Counsel for the former wife of a Hungarian Prince said Lord Rothermere "told the Princess in 1927 that he had decided to work for the restoration of the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg dynasties. He wanted to be a modern Warwick—the kingmaker—and work on the European rather than the English field."

Later, the counsel said the Princess "rejected an idea that was put forward that Lord Rothermere's son, Esmond, should be suggested as the King of Hungary."

Other highlights in her attorney's arguments were:

1. She obtained from Adolf Hitler in 1934 an invitation for Lord Rothermere to visit him in Berlin.

2. "Lord Rothermere had a royal reception and told her that Hitler would make her a duchess."

3. "The accounts showed that over a period of five and one half years Lord Rothermere paid the Princess £460,000 (about $185,000).

4. A "heated discussion" when Lord Rothermere was apparently suggesting he was going to drop her as an employee ended "with Lord Rothermere telling her he would pay her the £5,000 for the rest of her life."

Humane Trap Contest Opens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—The American Humane Association has opened its thirteenth annual Humane Trap Contest. Continuing efforts to encourage humane methods in trapping furbearing animals, the Association will award $500 in national prizes. In addition, several state prizes will be awarded. The prizes are divided into three groups:

Traps for taking animals alive and unhurt—First prize, $150; second prize, $75.

Leghold Type (traps that hold without injury)—First prize, $100; second prize, $50.

Traps that kill humanely—First prize, $85; second prize, $40.

A special prize of $50 donated by Gen. Charles McC. Reeve will be awarded at the discretion of the judges.

The Association conducts annual contests in an effort to stimulate an interest in the development of humane devices and the use of humane methods in the capture of wild animals used for fur and other purposes. The Association believes that humane traps not only will solve the trapping problem but will contribute substantially to the preservation of wild life.

The contest closes April 30, 1940, and is open to individuals everywhere.

Ringling Executors' Ouster Petitioned

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP)—The State of Florida, to which John Ringling willed his $12,000,000 art collection at Sarasota, petitioned Nov. 7 for the removal of his relatives as executors of the vast estate he built from the Ringling circus.

It charged Ida Ringling North, the showman's sister, and her son, John Ringling North, with mismanagement and wasteful practices in handling the $23,000,000 estate, which includes world-famed paintings, part of the Ringling circus, railroad lines, oil lands, and valuable properties.

Attorney General George Couper Gibbs asked the Circuit Court at Sarasota to take jurisdiction of the estate, and appoint a receiver pending outcome of the litigation, or until the Norths put up a "good and sufficient" bond. He also wanted them enjoined from disposing of any of the estate assets.

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French Attribute Triumph To Skill and U. S. Planes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 8—The air battle of Nov. 6, of which more details are now available, is considered here as a brilliant victory of French piloting skill and American material over German pilots and airplanes.

Nine Curtiss airplanes with French pilots attacked 27 German Messerschmidts and brought down nine, of which seven fell within French lines, without any losses to the French, although some French airplanes were hit by bullets.

French aviation experts are inclined to give three reasons for this victory. Firstly, they say the French possessed more initiative and gift of improvisation than the Germans.

Secondly, they say the Germans hitherto have used young and inexperienced pilots, perhaps reserving the better personnel for future big bombing operations.

Thirdly, France, although it started late to catch up with Germany in the air, just for this reason possesses some types of airplanes that are better in quality, notably the American Curtiss fighters and the two French models, the Morane and the Potez.

Needless to say news of this air victory increases French desire to see more Curtiss airplanes which are especially easy to maneuver on the front and this is possible since repeal of the arms embargo.

Paris Fires Back

PARIS, Nov. 8 (AP)—Two unidentified planes were reported by military sources today to have been fired upon when they dropped propaganda leaflets on the Paris region early yesterday morning.

The leaflets bore parts of the Oct. 31 speech of Soviet Russian Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff in which he stated that Russia was drawing closer to Germany.

From the nature of the printing, French quarters decided that the pamphlets were printed in Germany.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8 (AP) — Gunfire was heard yesterday in Amsterdam and at several other points as Netherlands anti-aircraft batteries fired on unidentified planes.

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Spiritual Values Linked With Peace Aims by Halifax; Labor Party Supports Move for European Federation

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 8—Emphasizing that "it is finally the spiritual side that counts" in all efforts to build up to a better world, Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, in a radiocast speech yesterday, added a number of general but fundamental points to Britain's gradually accumulating peace aims.

There is widespread commendation of Lord Halifax for the way in which he faced frankly a number of questions that have been uppermost in the thoughts of the people. One of these was the problem of how to reconcile the use of physical force in a war to achieve peace—a war which Lord Halifax stated was being waged with essentially spiritual aims.

"To many it seems strange that we should look to force with all its suffering to bring our redemption," he declared. "It is of course profoundly true that things of the spirit can only finally be conquered in the spiritual sphere, and that physical force is not in itself able to destroy evil which is the source of war.

"We need not deny the limitations set to what physical force alone can do but recognition of this truth should never blind us to the fact that if for fear of the tragedy of war measured in human lives broken and destroyed we rest inert before action which we hold evil, we are surely surrendering to annihilation the expression of spiritual values which has inspired and guided all human progress."

Better Future Hoped For

Pointing out that in order to be able to take this stand the British people must maintain their own high standards of purpose and conduct throughout the war, Lord Halifax expressed confidence that in proportion as this is done "we shall, with God's will, be better equipped in spirit to play our part in the ordering of a better future."

The other two questions which Lord Halifax put and answered were "What is the real purpose of our struggle?" and, "May we in fact feel secure that through victory in this conflict of physical force we can achieve our purpose? In other words after victory what then? What kind of better future is it for which we may be content to make the sacrifice and not count the cost?"

Aggression Ruled Out

His answer to the first of these questoins was a more precise and more complete restatement of previous Government declarations. The war aims for which the Allies are fighting, he said, are inherent in the following general terms:

"We are fighting in the defense of freedom; we are fighting for peace; we are meeting a challenge to our own security and that of others; we are defending the rights of all nations to live their own lives.

"We are fighting against substitution of brute force for law as the arbiter between nations, against violation of the sanctity of treaties and disregard for the pledged word. We have learned that there can be no opportunity for Europe to cultivate the arts of peace until Germany is brought to realize that recurrent acts of aggression will not be tolerated.

"It must accordingly be our resolve not only to protect the future from repetition of the same injuries that German aggression has inflicted on Europe in these last few years, but also so far as we can to repair the damage successively wrought by Germany upon her weaker neighbors."

Summarizing these aims Lord Halifax concluded: "We are therefore fighting to maintain the rule of law and the quality of mercy in dealings between man and man and the great sanctity of civilized states."

Lord Halifax in his answer to his other question remained vague and general. He said the British Government was determined "so far as it is humanly possible to see to it that Europe shall not be subjected to a repetition of this tragedy."

With this purpose in view, he said, "We shall use all our influence when the time comes in the building of a new world in which the nations will not permit an insane armed rivalry to deny their hopes of a fuller life, and future confidence not be forever overborne by the grim foreboding of disaster."

Must Study the Past

Lord Halifax continued: "The new world that we seek will enlist the co-operation of all peoples on a basis of human equality, self-respect, and mutual tolerance." But he avoided attempting to indicate the shape which this new world should take. On the contrary he warned: "We have no idea what the shape of postwar Europe will be, we don't know the circumstances in which hostilities will end, or the materials which will lie to our hands building in an edifice of peace."

He referred to various federal union plans only to say: "There are some who believe that a new order can only come through surrender in some measure by nations of their sovereign rights in order to clear the way for some more organic union. But if it is hoped to create a more truly international system out of independent states we must learn the lessons of the past. No paper plan will endure that does not freely spring from the will of the peoples who alone can give it life. Nor will it avail for one people to see a vision that has no message for their neighbors."

Which Way Peace?

The "next war" is on.
The "next peace" is still to come.
Basic issues — reasons for war and objectives of peace—are the deep concern of belligerent and neutral alike.
To draw attention to fundamental considerations, The Christian Science Monitor is devoting particular attention to developments which help to clarify the war objectives and to aid in the understanding for the ultimate attainment of peace.
The accompanying news dispatches record significant developments in Britain.

British Resist German Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

is not appreciated. Presumably the offer will remain open, and perhaps at a later stage the standpoint of the belligerents may have altered sufficiently to enable use to be made of it.

Apart from the offer itself considerable interest is taken in diplomatic circles in the circumstances in which it was made. As far as Britain and France are concerned there is good reason to believe not an inkling of the proposed move had reached the ears of the respective Governments and certainly was not inspired by either Britain or France.

But the fact that King Leopold went to Holland dramatically in the middle of the night has not unnaturally led to the supposition that the two sovereigns were under strong pressure from Germany to act immediately. Whether they were merely actuated by the desire disclosed in the opening paragraph of their message to avert war breaking out "in Western Europe in all its violence" or whether they had reason to believe Reichsführer Hitler intends to violate the neutrality of one or both their states in his efforts to defeat Britain and France is not clear.

Military Precautions Taken

It can only be said now that Holland has lately taken serious military precautions and that there are known to be considerable concentrations of German shock troops along the Dutch frontier as well as apparently along the Belgian one. But it has to be added that troop concentrations do not necessarily lead to invasion, and it is pointed out in this connection that there has been very little "psychological preparation" for a German attack on either of these two states.

It is true that the Germans have let it be known that unless the neutrals, especially Holland and Belgium, take action to prevent the stoppage of their ships by the British contraband control they will be guilty of unneutral conduct.

Fuller Isolation for Germany

But seeing that neither Holland nor Belgium can prevent the British contraband control system from acting, it is not felt that even Herr Hitler can really blame them for not doing anything. And it is doubted whether the strategical results of finding a pretext for attacking two harmless but determined peoples would be sufficient to warrant the obloquy and extra opposition which would result from such an act.

Meanwhile, however, it is growing increasingly clearer that Germany is steadily becoming more isolated. The speech of the Russian Premier, Vyacheslaff Molotoff, in which he explained that nothing would drag the U. S. S. R. into war, Virginio Gayda's article when he stressed Italy's determination to guard peace and civilization in the Balkans and more than hinted at the inadvisability of any German-Russian understanding, are two of the latest examples of what Britain interprets as a gradual breakdown of Germany's diplomatic combinations.

There are also signs that German trade in the Balkans is rapidly diminishing, owing to the difficulties of balancing imports and exports to individual states which is the basis of the German "clearing" system.

In such circumstances responsible British leaders are not disposed to call the war off before its objective has been reached, even though it may mean tragic sacrifices in order to achieve such result. Moreover they are pledged to Poland not to sign any separate peace, and it is noticed in this connection that the Belgo-Dutch appeal is not addressed to the Polish Government.

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U. S. Not Asked

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP) — Secretary Hull said today that no communication had been made directly to the United States Government by the Belgian and Netherlands Governments on their joint appeal for peace in Europe.

The collaboration or participation of the United States in the effort to end the war has not been requested, he added in discussing the matter at a press conference.

Seizure Reported

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Nov. 8 (AP)—Usually reliable sources reported today that Finland had seized a German ship, identified as the Blumenthal, in territorial waters off Finland's southern coast.

[The Blumenthal is not listed in the current Lloyd's register.]

Finnish authorities declined to confirm the report, which followed closely the alleged seizure by Germany of the 1,290-ton Finnish ship Otava while it was carrying a cargo of wood pulp to England.

Explosion Damages Bucharest Refinery

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP) — Ten men were fatally injured and ten others injured Nov. 8 in an explosion, which caused heavy damage to an American-owned oil refinery at Teleaje, near Ploesti Corth of Bucharest.

Estimates of the damage ran as high as $1,500,000. A long line of loaded tank cars was destroyed by the blast. The refinery had been working day and night to fill war orders.

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College Students Form Peace Front

By the Associated Press

Chicago Northwestern University student leaders Nov. 7 were organizing 53 middle western universities into an "all college peace front" with a slogan "we don't want to fight in Europe."

Stanley Frankel and Robert Buchanan, organizers, said college students would be the first called to arms if the United States entered the European war "and we feel an organization of 1,200,000 students can demand peace in a voice that will be heard."

They said Princeton men were handling the organization in the East and University of California at Los Angeles in the West.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 8—A federated Europe forms one of the main planks in the Labor Party's six-point platform published today and constituting the first specific proposals yet drawn up by a major political party for Britain's peace aims.

The Labor program took the form of a number of "principles" which the party agreed at a conference this afternoon to do its utmost to get accepted and put into effect, if and when it is called on to take the responsibility of the government of the country.

The points of the platform revealed by Mr. Clement R. Attlee, the Parliamentary Labor Leader, are briefly:

1. No dictated peace. Restitution to the victims of aggression, but no revenge or punishment. Peace to result from an agreement of small as well as powerful nations.

2. Recognition of the right of all nations to live and develop their own civilizations, including Germans, Poles, Czechs, Jews, Austrians, Africans and Indians.

3. Abandonment of aggression and abandonment, as well, of the use of armed force as an instrument of policy. Submission of disputes to the decision of disinterested arbitrations.

Some Yielding of Soverignty

4. Recognition of the rights of national, racial, and religious minorities. Individual rights to be established as part of the law of nations, and in this respect some effective authority by an international body over sovereign rights of the individual states.

5. Recognition of an international authority superior to individual states and endowed not only with rights over them but with power to make them effective, and operating not only in the political but in the economic sphere. Europe must federate or perish.

6. Abandonment of imperialism and acceptance of the principle that in the government of colonies and dependencies where self-government cannot yet be conceded, the interests of natives must be paramount, and there must be equal access for all nations to markets and raw materials. This can best be achieved by an extended and strengthened mandate system under internation authority.

International Machinery

Labor's peace policy, Mr. Attlee explained, thus involved formation of international machinery and an international force of overwhelming strength. An international air force, he said, would be most appropriate, combined with economic sanctions, drastic reduction of national forces which would be subject to international inspection, and abolition of the private manufacture and trade in arms.

In answer to the query, should the new international authority be confined to Europe, Labor's answer is, "That must depend on how widely these principles are accepted, though clearly it ought to be built on the widest foundations."

But to counter widespread economic postwar dislocation, Mr. Attlee in behalf of the Labor Party, insisted on bold economic planning on a world scale.

Justifying the far-reaching nature of the policy which he admitted might be criticized as beyond the bounds of practical politics, Mr. Attlee said: "The deep-seated evil from which the world is suffering today won't be cured by some cheap, easy remedy. Experience of the past 20 years has shown the danger of half-measures. If we want a peaceful world we must be prepared to face great changes."

Peace Founded on Trust

Regarding conditions of any peace talks Mr. Attlee said there must be in Germany a government which can be trusted and is ready to repudiate the policy of aggression. All must be prepared to come to a peace conference ready to make restitution and amends. Germany, he added, was not the only aggressive state. While it would be unwise to specify precisely at this state acts of restitution, the reinstatement of Poland and Czechoslovakia would obviously be included.

"Herr Hitler has been making war ever since he came into power in Germany," Mr. Attlee said. "Therefore anyone who urges that war should be ended at any price is no real friend of peace."

Every country, he continued, is entitled to the form of government it desires, but when that government causes intolerable nuisance to its neighbors by disruptive activities of German agents and ceaseless propaganda against other governments its conduct is not any longer the concern only of itself.

Mobile Growing Rapidly; Fruit Warehouse Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—Mobile has become one of the fastest growing cities in the Southeast. The latest development announced is by the Gulf, Mobile and Ohio Railroad which has purchased 600 tons of steel from Birmingham plants, costing more than $250,000 to be used in construction of a fruit warehouse in Mobile. The last two years have brought a series of building ventures in the city.

Italy at Fair Again

NEW YORK (AP)—Italy will participate again next year in the New York World's Fair, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia announced after a conference with Admiral Giuseppe Cantu, the Italian Commissioner General.

Britain Co-ordinates Buying in U. S. and Canada

LONDON, Nov. 8 (CP)—Establishment by the British Government of a central organization to co-ordinate purchases in Canada and the United States has been announced by the Ministry of Supply.

Col. J. H. M. Greenly will be Controller General and Chairman of the organization, to be called The British Supply Board in Canada and the United States. Sir James Rae will be Deputy Controller General and Vice-Chairman.

The Board will place orders in Canada through the Canadian War Supply Board established by the Canadian Government. Orders in the United States will be placed through a British purchasing commission headed by Arthur B. Purvis, of Montreal, who has been appointed Director General of Purchases (United States).

Wallace Campbell, Chairman of the Canadian War Supply Board, and Mr. Purvis will be members of the central organization, which also will include representatives of United Kingdom service departments—Navy, Army and Air Force—and the Treasury. The personnel of the present British purchasing mission in Canada will be merged in the new organization.

Colonel Greenly, who is already in Canada with the British mission, was Assistant Controller of Inspection of Munitions at the close of the World War, and is at present a member of the Advisory Council to the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, and a member of the Advisory Panel to the Air Ministry. Sir James Rae has been Undersecretary to the Treasury since 1932, having been in the British civil service since 1897.

The way was paved for extensive British purchases in the United States last week when Congress approved amendments of the Neutrality Act to permit the cash-and-carry sale of planes and munitions to belligerents. At that time it was forecast that Britain and France would place orders up to a value of $1,000,000,000 in the next few weeks.

Attack on U. S.

MOSCOW, Nov. 8 (AP)—The United States came in for another Soviet blast yesterday as Russia celebrated the twenty-second anniversary of the Communist Revolution with a display of military power in Red Square.

Georgi Dimitroff, Secretary-General of the Communist International, writing in the official magazine of the organization attacked American neutrality as "completely hypocritical."

He accused the United States of becoming the "arms factory for England and France" and added: "The American bourgeois actually is the main supplier of war materials to Japanese imperialism, thus kindling the war in the Far East in order to weaken both Japan and China—then consolidate her own position in China."

Mr. Dimitroff's attack followed Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff's keynote speech of the celebration in which he belabored the United States, Britain, and France, predicted the end of capitalism, and by inference urged Communists in foreign countries to strive toward that goal.

Purvis Named

OTTAWA, Nov. 8 (CP)—Appointment of Arthur B. Purvis, Montreal industrialist, as Director-General of British War Purchases in the United States, was announced here last night by the British purchasing mission which has been in Ottawa since early September.

The announcement was contained in a statement identical with one issued in London some hours earlier regarding formation of the British Supply Board in Canada and the United States to co-ordinate war purchases on this continent.

Mr. Purvis is head of Canadian Industries, Ltd., and was a former Chairman of the National Employment Commission which completed its work two years ago.

Since organization of the Canadian War Supply Board started nearly two months ago, coincident with arrival in Ottawa of the first members of the British purchasing mission, sales representatives from foreign countries, particularly the United States, have been much in evidence.

American firms desiring to do business with the Canadian and British Governments did not wait for lifting of the arms embargo in that country. It is believed purchases in the United States will be limited by the amount of foreign exchange available for that purpose, the extent to which Canada can supply British needs in raw and manufactured materials, and, of course, the length and proportions of the war.

The War Supply Board reached its full status Nov. 1 when it took over the functions and personnel of the Defense Purchasing Board. The Supply Board will have extraordinary powers to mobilize and regulate industry, production, and other resources in Canada for a concentrated war effort.

Added Arms Supply Called Army Need

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—Major General C. M. Wesson, Chief of Ordnance of the United States Army, told an audience here Nov. 7 that the United States could recruit and train 1,000,000 soldiers in a "comparatively few months," if faced with a major emergency, but that it would take two years to equip such a force with modern arms.

This 1,000,000 men, he said, would comprise the "protective mobilization force" consisting of 700,000 men in organized units and 300,000 in reserves, including the Regular Army, the National Guard and certain specialized units.

"Men can be recruited and trained far more quickly than their weapons can be produced, and without the weapons of defense men are truly cannon fodder. Remember that it will take two years to produce the additional equipment for such a force, should its services be needed."

Major General Wesson addressed the Milwaukee Post meeting of the Army Ordnance Association.

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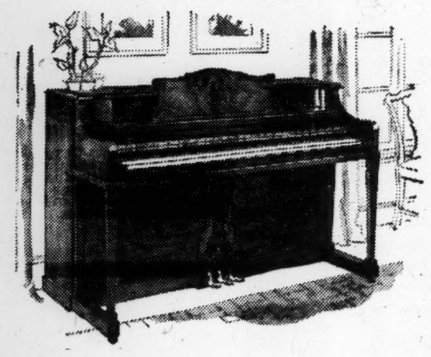

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Russia and China—Clash of Empires

Concessions by China to Russia acknowledged—But now Russian expansion is new note.

Soviet Russia's entrance into European power politics raises territorial questions from Central Europe to India. Russian-British competition for influence in the remote lands north of India is an old story, now complicated by the uncertainty of future relations between London and Moscow.

Sinkiang, or Chinese Turkestan, lies athwart the new currents of empire. China is believed to have given economic concessions to Russia in Sinkiang as return for aid against Japan. Two timely articles from Shanghai focus events in far-off Sinkiang. The first follows.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Driven inland by the Japanese invaders, China is strengthening its ties with Sinkiang, vast Province of the interior now becoming an actual bulwark for China, and a potential theater of Russo-British diplomacy for control of India.

China is acutely aware that the latest turn of events in Europe brings Russia into the world-wide struggle for influence and expansion.

Concession by Nazi Germany to the Soviets in Poland and the Baltic are accepted here philosophically, since Russia is China's friend and helper against Japan. But Russia and China have been competitors for favor with the haughty Sinkiang chieftians.

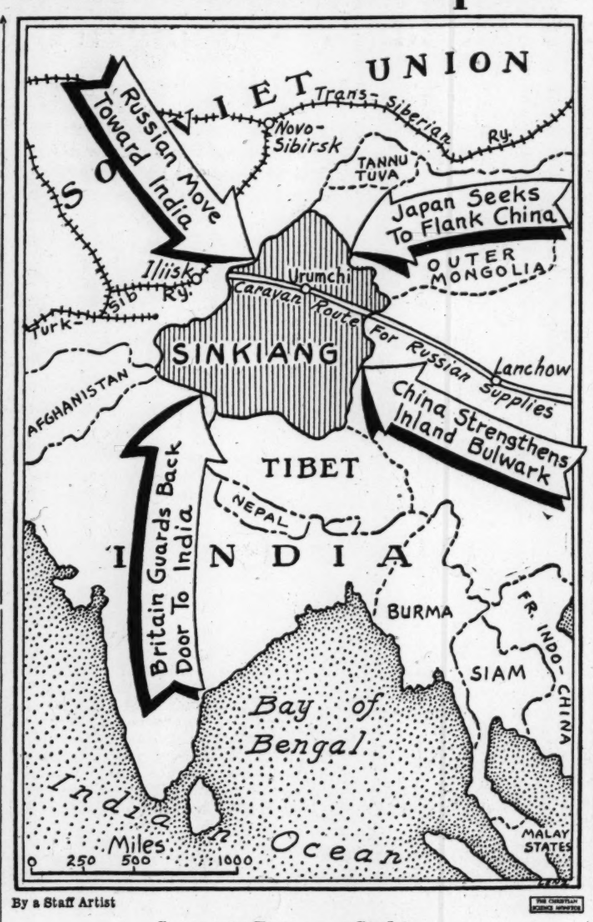
Does Not Want Clash

Also, China is friendly to Britain and does not relish any clash of Russian and British interests in Sinkiang.

To the British, Sinkiang is a jumping off ground for a Russian thrust into India. Before 1917, British political agents opposed Czarist officials in the Province. Today, despite Bolshevist disclaimers of imperialist aspirations, the British oppose Soviet influence in Sinkiang with undiminished vehemence.

Although unmarked with any tangible lines, Sinkiang is at present divided into two spheres of influence, with the British political agent in Kashgar holding sway over the southern part of the Province and the Soviet Consul-General in Urumchi (Tihwa) controlling the larger central and northern portion of the Province.

Another source of worry to Britain is the Afghanistan bottleneck, which forces its way through between India and Tajik Soviet Republic to touch the Sinkiang border. Arghanistan is also a major Anglo-Soviet battlefield, and the bottleneck supplies Soviet agents with a gateway to the disputed kingdom.



By a Staff Artist

Strategic Points at Sinkiang

Many Races

The population of Sinkiang is divided among at least 14 different races or tribes, including Chinese, Mongols, Chinese Moslems, Tartars, Kirkhizs, Uzbeks, Sipos, and Russians. There is a vast amount of friction among these groups, and each fights vigorously to prevent the growth of influence of any of the others.

Thus, there is a very bitter opposition to the influx of Chinese settlers from the impoverished northwestern provinces, and at least one recent major upheaval in Sinkiang was occasioned by the slaughter of a Chinese tax collector and 80 Chinese famine refugees by embittered Mohammedans.

The Urumchi administration is traditionally controlled by the Chinese, but this very fact leads to constant conflicts with the Ouigurs, of south Sinkiang, and the Moslems of the north.

This racial friction has until recently been further exacerbated by the reluctance of the Urumchi administrators to share the reins of Government with the Chinese National Government. The men in Urumchi thought that by stopping all contact with China they would ensure their continued independence. The scheme worked until the current war forced the removal of the artificial barriers.

Friendship Sought

In the past two years, the Chinese Government has made special efforts to cultivate the friendship of the Urumchi administration and many high officials, including Mr. Chen Li-fu, Minister of Education, were sent to Urumchi with special missions.

China today realizes that Soviet influence is mainly responsible for Sinkiang's closer ties with the mother-country, but there are many who resent the growth of Russian influence in the Province. Still, few can deny that because of geographical conditions, Sinkiang has no alternative to Russian aid.

The many highways laid out by Soviet engineers and the Turk-Sib railway make Sinkiang much more accessible on the Russian side than on the Chinese. This compels the Province to rely upon Russia for its merchandise, for its technical experts, for its credits, and even for its armaments. This also compels the Urumchi administration to acknowledge Soviet influence and to make firm friendships with Russia and the cardinal principle of its policies.

Russian Influence

Today, Russian instructors serve with the Sinkiang Provincial Army; Russian educationalists direct the rapidly growing web of schools; Russian banks supply the funds required for the industrial development of the Province. Russian experts work busily in numerous experimental stations which are giving immense aid to Sinkiang sericulturists, farmers, and stock-breeders. Russian military equipment is helping the Sinkiang Government modernize and unify its army.

Moreover, the proximity of Russian military bases and the presence of a Soviet force in Sinkiang (which once helped to quell a major uprising against the present Governor, Gen. Sheng Shi-tsai, ensure continued stability.

Were this force—and all other vestiges of Soviet influence—suddenly removed, Sinkiang would probably find itself without money, without goods, without expert advice, without stable currency, and —without peace.

Canada Transfers 40 Trade Vessels To Navy Duties

OTTAWA, Nov. 7 (CP)—Forty commercial vessels have been called up for service in the Canadian Navy, and naval personnel has been more than doubled since the war, a spokesman for the National Defense Department said tonight.

A Canadian broadcast said many of the 40 ships are in service as minesweepers, antisubmarine vessels, patrol or escort vessels or gate vessels for antisubmarine booms.

During the World War, 242 ships were chartered or requisitioned by the Navy.

The spokesman said 1,800 reserves had been added to the peacetime naval personnel of some 1,700 officers and men.

Canada's Navy before the war comprised six destroyers and five mine sweepers.

The spokesman said the Navy maintains a constant guard on Canadian ports and coasts and assists in convoying ships.

Poles Help Fight

LONDON, Nov. 8 (AP)—The Admiralty said last night light British ships aided by Polish destroyers had fought off an attack by German airplanes in the North Sea without suffering damage.

A communiqué stated:

"This morning in the southern part of the North Sea certain of our light forces, including two Polish destroyers, were in action with German aircraft.

"No damage was done to any ship. Enemy casualties are not known."

Earlier, German bombers were reported sighted over the Shetland Islands north of Scotland and driven off into the haze by British anti-aircraft fire.

Observers said it was likely that these were the same craft that engaged the naval forces — that possibly they made a reconnaissance flight before the North Sea battle.

The British and Polish ships were understood to have been on anti-submarine duty when the attack came. Naval circles said they believed it was the first time the Polish ships had been in action against their enemy.

Those in the engagement are two of three Polish destroyers which escaped from the Baltic after Germany "bottled it up" at the beginning of war.

Britain's Sea Hunters Trebled, Commons Told

LONDON, Nov. 8 (AP)—Winston Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty, today told the House of Commons that three times as many British hunting craft were at work now as at the outbreak of war, and that a "fairly sound, conservative estimate" of German submarine losses was between two and four every week.

At the same time, Mr. Churchill estimated that Germany could produce two new submarines weekly and added "at any rate, our expectation is that we must face 100 U-boats in January, less whatever sinkings have occurred."

[In a speech before the House of Commons Sept. 26, Mr. Churchill declared that the German submarine fleet consisted of between 60 and 70 craft.]

Dealing with the additional menace of the surface raider Mr. Churchill said "it is certain that one and possibly two of the so-called pocket battleships has been out upon the Atlantic trade routes during the last six weeks."

Plane Carrier Active

He said one of the most valuable of recent prizes captured from the enemy was taken by the aircraft carrier Ark Royal which the German wireless had "sunk so many times."

"Since the outbreak of the war," Mr. Churchill said, "one of our submarines, H. M. S. Oxley, has been destroyed by an accidental explosion in circumstances which made its publication inadvisable at the time."

He did not disclose the place or date.

[The Oxley was one of Britain's ocean-going submarines, completed in 1927, having a surface displacement of 1,354 tons and a normal complement of 54 officers and men.]

"What I told the House under much reserve six weeks ago I can now repeat with more assurance —namely that we are gaining a definite mastery over the U-boat attack."

Base Was Incomplete

Mr. Churchill attributed the loss of the battleship Royal Oak at Scapa Flow to the fact the naval base's defenses were incomplete.

Minimizing the successes of surface raiders to date, Mr. Churchill said "only two ships aggregating 10,000 tons have been sunk so far by surface action compared to 212,000 tons by U-boats.

He warned, however, that the "element or risk is never absent from us or indeed from the enemy" and summed up by saying "up to the present not only has the U-boat campaign been controlled but also the attack by surface raiders, both by warships or armed merchantmen, has not developed in any serious way."

Paying tribute to France's naval assistance, Mr. Churchill said:

"It seems to me a wonderful thing that when France is making so great an effort upon land she should at the same time offer to the Allied cause so powerful a reinforcement upon the sea.

Mr. Churchill's report on naval activities was his weekly statement to Parliament on the progress of the war at sea.

In the first eight weeks of war more than 10,000,000 tons of cargo were landed in Britain with the loss of less than 250,000 tons of cargo, he said.

He said the British Navy had "suffered a greater loss of life than all the other forces, French and British, on sea, on land and in the air combined," and added, "the war at sea has in fact been the only war which has been proceeding on a full scale."

U. S. Ships Held

LONDON, Nov. 8 (AP)—Four United States ships were among 76 neutral vessels held in the three British contraband control bases on Nov. 7, the Ministry of Economic Warfare announced today.

The Ministry said that last week the contraband committee "considered the cases" of 214 ships, including 11 owned in the United States. During that period four cargoes were seized, 102 released, and part of cargoes of 33 ships were seized.

Finns Lose Ship

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 8 (AP)—German sailors captured the 1,290-ton Finnish steamer Otava, carrying wood pulp, off Sundvall, Nov. 7, and headed her for Germany after entering Swedish waters to ride out a storm.

Seize Nazi Ship

LONDON, Nov. 8 (AP)—The 7,603-ton German freighter Uhenfels has been captured and taken to Freetown, Sierra Leone, British colony on the west coast of Africa, it was disclosed today.

British Meat Contract Helps Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — Both Great Britain and Argentina are pleased with the terms of the contract for 200,000 tons of meat to be supplied to the British market. This is the first large wartime order and was officially negotiated, with the greatest secrecy, between the Argentine National Meat Board and the British Ministry of Supplies.

Both parties are pleased because of the compromise on price. The Britsih Government, remembering its buying experiences overseas in the last war and its anti-profiteering measures in recent rearmament, was determined not to pay too much for its beef and mutton. The Argentine Government, having subsidized its producers during 1938 to the extent of 20,000,000 pesos, was equally determined to get a fair profit on its meat. The final terms of the contract revealed that the average prices are 406-thousandths of a penny above the orignial British proposal and 267-thousandths below the first Argentine counter-proposal.

The 200,000 tons are made up by 170,000 of beef and 30,000 of mutton, with deliveries over 16 weeks, up to the end of February, 1940. For this period, Great Britain would normally buy 135,000 tons. Allowing for reduced wartime consumption in the United Kingdom, it relaly means an extra purchase of 100,000 tons for the British armies. This is the first of the official war-time contracts and negotiations; for the second are expected in December. The amounts will be determined on the experience of British domestic rationing and military expansion. London is primarily concerned with maintaining a copious flow of Argentine beef for the "Tommies" at a cheap price.

It is reported that Uruguay is negotiating a shipment of 200,000 tons in response to the Allies' war demands. Brazil is expected to supply its usual ratio, when the export season there opens at the New Year. "Adequate precautions have been taken to prevent losses at sea," according to authoritative British spokesmen, and there is sufficient refrigerated tonnage to carry all South American purchases. Meat is also being acquired from the British dominions; but in the case of New Zealand and Australia, ships can only make one trip there in the time of two to South America. Not so many extra ocean carriers are required nowadays for meat, because beef is being shipped in frozen instead of chilled condition. Tighter packing is possible for frozen meat.

The average price obtained by Argentina for the contract meat, including frozen and chilled beef and mutton, is 50 centavos per kilogram. The British Government is closely following cattle costs before initiating parleys with anybody, either in the Americas or the Antipodes. Argentines have been greatly impressed by this official vigilance and have given assurance that there will be no profiteering.

The first of the wartime meat contracts is expected to help bolster Argentine economy in the last quarter of the year, because of contributing an extra 20,000,000 pesos to the favorable trade balance.

Flint at Rest

BERGEN, Norway, Nov. 8 (AP)—The American freighter City of Flint, recently released from a German prize crew by the Norwegian Government, will remain here several days, it was reported today.

The United States Minister, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, called meanwhile on the British Naval Attaché, presumably to continue negotiations in regard to disposition of the vessel's cargo.

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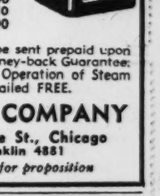

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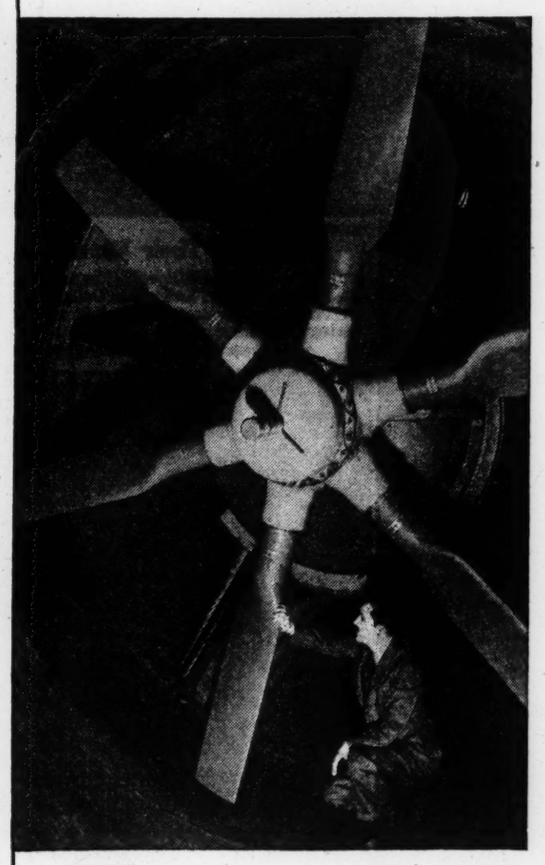
In 1839, Charles Goodyear discovered the process for the vulcanization of rubber. Living in great poverty in the village of Woburn, Massachusetts, he carried on his experiments with the kitchen as his laboratory and the stove and cooking utensils his apparatus. In spite of distressing circumstances, he was able to accomplish an achievement which marked the birth of a great new industry.

RESEARCH . . .
the highway to New England's future



In the new Wright Brothers Wind Tunnel at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, this great propeller can produce wind velocities up to 400 miles an hour. By varying air pressure, flying conditions from sea level to sub-stratosphere are accurately simulated and aeronautic equipment can be studied, tested and developed.

"YANKEE INGENUITY" is the term most commonly applied to New England's capacity for inventive genius. And the contributions to industrial prosperity by Yankee inventors such as Charles Goodyear, Eli Whitney, Samuel F. B. Morse, Elias Howe and Alexander Graham Bell can never be measured.

Today, New England as never before is alert to the promise which scientific research offers for her continued growth and prosperity. Under the leadership of the New England Council, industrial research activities throughout this area are being coordinated in a comprehensive program. Particular emphasis will be placed on the development of new products and processes. Cooperating are New England's foremost educational institutions in an area which contains one sixth of all the nation's research laboratories.

What this program may mean in the future may best be estimated by this observation: *One third* of the men and women employed in the United States are working in industries which either did not exist or were mere infants at the turn of the century. Research is indeed the highway to New England's future.

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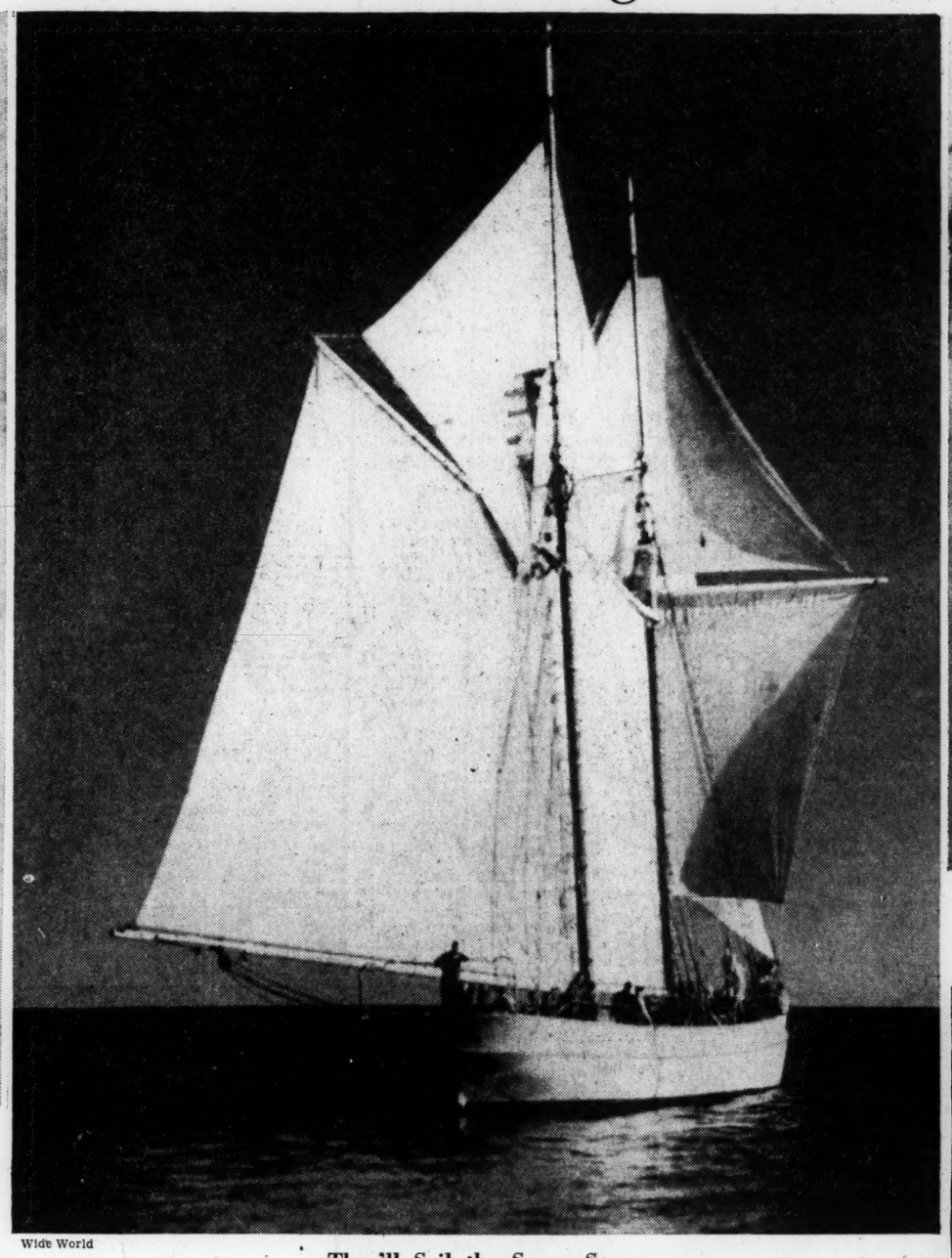
The News of the World as Viewed Through the Lens of a Camera

Wide World

A Queen in Stormy Weather

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is one of the few reigning queens. The camera caught her in this informal pose as she attended maneuvers of the Dutch Army somewhere in Holland. Queen Wilhelmina has just joined with the King of the Belgians in an offer to mediate in the present conflict between Germany, France and England.



Wide World

They'll Sail the Seven Seas

This world-wide cruise sets forth from Gloucester, Mass., with an amateur crew of sailors. Capt. Irving Johnson with his wife and two small children and a crew of adventurous college boys will voyage to see the world. Captain Johnson expects to sail his small craft back to its home port in about 18 months. The Yankee was caught by the camera just outside of Gloucester Harbor with all sails set.

Wide World

A Polo Star Marries

Aidan Roark, a polo star who is rated as an eight-goal player, is shown with his favorite mount. Mr. Roark was recently married to Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, former women's tennis champion. Mr. Roark was born in Ireland.

Wide World

"Dear Folks . . . "

Somewhere in France, their day's work done, a British sergeant, a lance corporal, and a private settle down behind the lines to write that long awaited letter home. "Dear Folks: There is not much to write. We are billeted in a stable behind the lines. . . ."

Wide World

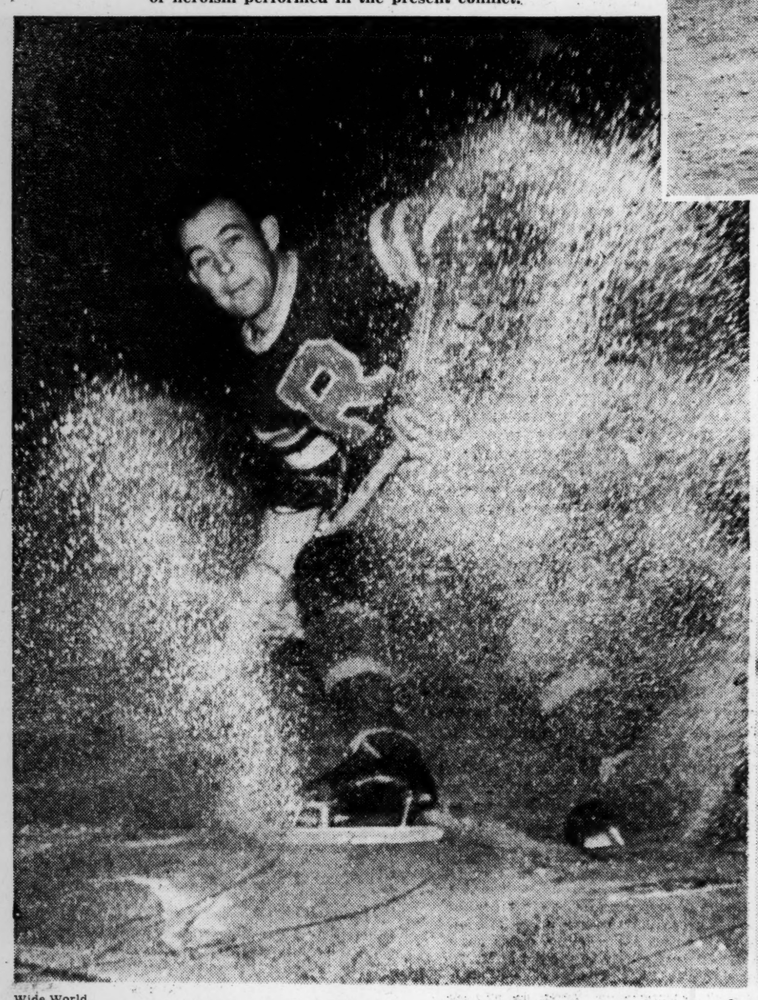
Medals for Heroes to Come

Skilled artisans in France produce the coveted and beautiful Croix de Guerre awards. Given to soldiers of France and its allies for distinguished bravery in the field they are being produced in large numbers in anticipation of acts of heroism performed in the present conflict.

Wide World

Dragging Their Plane Behind Them

ern Miller (left) of Missoula, Mont., and Barbara Hilditch of rie, Pa., students of Lake Erie College for Women, are taking e government-sponsored course in aviation. As part of their aining they must wheel their plane out of the hangar and prepare to take it aloft without assistance.



Wide World

Stopping in a Shower of Ice Sparks

Cliff Barton of the Philadelphia Ramblers Hockey Team made a good shot during a recent practice session at the Philadelphia Arena. He stopped suddenly and his sharp skates cut deep into the ice. With the opening of the hockey season fans everywhere are weighing the prospects of their favorites.

Wide World

Hitchhiking—English Style

An ingenious Englishman takes a friend for a ride on his home-made bicycle sidecar. Many Englishmen have been forced to stop operating their autos because of the gasoline rationing. This picture was taken on a public highway somewhere in England.

Vandamm Studio

In Pensive Mood

Helen Hayes and Evelyn Varden in a scene from Miss Hayes' new play, "Ladies and Gentlemen," which opened recently in New York City. The play was written by Charles MacArthur and Ben Hecht and is being presented by Gilbert Miller. Miss Hayes is co-starred with Philip Merivale. Miss Hayes' performance has been highly praised by most New York critics, who were divided in their opinions of the play.

The World of Yesterday

THERE SAT the Emperor in his robes of state and before him was the nightingale. Almost you could hear the song he sang, and your hand went out to touch the softness of his feathers, though he was made of the finest porcelain and his feathers were painted with a master's brush. We remembered the words: "And the nightingale sang so gloriously that tears came into the emporor's eyes." We remembered, too, what the nightingale said: "My song sounds best in the greenwood,"—words taken simply when we heard them as a child, but now endowed with a new meaning, deepened with time.

* * *

There were so many beautiful and amazing things to be seen in the World of Tomorrow that the eyes become dazzled and the mind weary of the splendor. But, here in the Danish Building, we had found a world of yesterday. On the shelves against a white wall stood the porcelain figurines, our old freinds straight from the big book we treasured: Andersen, Fairy Tales. On the lowest shelf we saw a roof-top and a chimney in miniature; and on the chimney's edge sat the Chimney-sweep and the Shepherdess, gay and pretty, a pink ribbon in her big hat. We heard again a voice reading: "The heaven and all its stars were above them and all the roofs of the town below them. They could see far around, far away into the world."

Nearby stood the prince who was appointed Imperial Swineherd, and around him played the old tune:

Ah! Thou dearest Augustine!
All is gone, gone, gone!

We used to sing that; and in those childhood days the words and the tune brought a strange, nostalgic happiness to us, though we were too young then to know why, or to have read The Solitary Reaper—which later brought us the same feeling of joy and melancholy.

That afternoon, before we came to the Danish Building, we had been looking at the treasures of the Polish Building, standing in the shadow of its glorious tower. We wandered through the great building, looking at the model rooms with their foreign charm, the wood carving, the rich tapestries. And we had seen the pitiful emptiness of the Czechoslovakian Building, and now we saw here the Soldier and the Witch from the story of the Tinder Box, and the opening words came back to us: "There came a Soldier marching along the highroad, one, two! one, two! He had a knapsack on his back and a sabre by his side, for he had been to the wars, and now he wanted to go home."

On the top shelf stood the Emperor in his shirt-tails, proud and sure of his dignity, holding his scepter high. On his face was calm and satisfaction, but in his heart we knew he was saying: "'I must go through with the procession.' And so he held himself a little higher and the chamberlains held on tighter than ever and carried the train which did not exist at all."

We looked in vain for the Steadfast Tin Soldier, and for the Dancer whom he loved through flood and fire. We remembered firelight and a voice reading that story, and how our world was colored by his devotion, so that we often tried to be as brave as he was, standing firm, shouldering his musket, while he melted down into a little tin heart. But he was not here, and in his place were several figures we did not know or had forgotten.

* * *

There was some answer here for us, where these little figurines stood, perfect and lovely in their miniature world, their colors fresh as a spring sunrise and fragile as the petals of a flower. The last words of the Snow Queen seemed written for this moment: "Grown up, and yet children; children at least in heart: and it was summer-time, summer, glorious summer!"

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Mark Twain Marvels at Snow in August

WE WERE NOW far up toward the sky, and knew all the time that we must presently encounter lofty summits clad in the "eternal snow" which was so commonplace a matter of mention in books, and yet when I did see it glittering in the sun on stately domes in the distance and knew the month was August and that my coat was hanging up because it was too warm to wear it, I was full as much amazed as if I never had heard of snow in August before. . . .

And now, at last, we were fairly in the renowned South Pass, and whirling gaily along high above the common world. We were perched upon the extreme summit of the great range of the Rocky Mountains, toward which we had been climbing, patiently climbing, ceaselessly climbing, for days and nights together—and about us was gathered a convention of Nature's kings that stood ten, twelve, and even thirteen thousand feet high. . . . We were in such an airy elevation above the creeping populations of the earth, that now and then when the obstructing crags stood out of the way it seemed that we could look around and abroad and contemplate the whole great globe, with its dissolving views of mountains, seas, and continents stretching away through the mystery of the summer haze.

As a general thing, the Pass was more suggestive of a valley than a suspension-bridge in the clouds—but it strongly suggested the latter at one spot. At that place the upper third of one or two majestic purple domes projected above our level on either hand and gave us a sense of a hidden great deep of mountains and plains and valleys down about their bases which we fancied we might see if we could step to the edge and look over. These Sultans of the fastnesses were turbaned with tumbled volumes of cloud, which shredded away from time to time and drifted off fringed and torn, trailing their continents of shadow after them; and catching presently on an intercepting peak, wrapped it about and brooded there—then shredded away again and left the purple peak, as they had left the purple domes, downy and white with new-laid snow. In passing, these monstrous rags of cloud hung low and swept along right over the spectator's head, swinging their tatters so nearly in his face that his impulse was to shrink when they came closest. In the one place I speak of, one could look below him upon a world of diminishing crags and cañons leading down, down, and away to a vague plain with a thread in it which was a road, and bunches of feathers in it which were trees—a pretty picture sleeping in the sunlight—but with a darkness stealing over it and glooming its features deeper and deeper under the frown of a coming storm; . . . We had this spectacle; a familiar one to many, but to us a novelty.—From "Roughing It," by Mark Twain (1872).

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"FIFTEENTH NIGHT": *A Block Print by Ito Hajime*

ITO HAJIME was born in Tokyo in 1896. The colored wood block prints which he makes today carry on a tradition in Japanese art that has become famous the world over.

"Fifteenth Night" (Ju-go Ya) is an indication of the approximate time of the first full moon of autumn, occasion for special ceremonies and moon-viewing parties. In this print a young girl is to be seen leaning against the post of a veranda, viewing the moon. Her headdress and costume are those of Japanese schoolgirls. The maple-leaf motif which ornaments her kimono symbolizes the season. In the background, autumn grasses are seen silhouetted against the sky and moon.

While the line drawing is clear and well designed, much of the charm lies in the colors of the original. It took twenty separate blocks to apply the color to the key drawing. It is not commonly known how much care and detail is expended upon the making of such a color print. For example, a separate block was cut for the coloring of the kimono, a wistarja shade, while the raspberry-red of the hair ribbon took four blocks. The pink tinge of the ear lobes required a block, while the red of the lips and pink of the cheeks were also separately provided for. There is a sumptuous yellow-green sash.

The edition of the print "Fifteenth Night" is limited to 250 impressions. The print is signed, "Shinsui Saku" (made by Shinsui) for that is the signature adopted by Ito Hajime.

Such Is a Mexican Hacienda

AN HACIENDA is not a house. It is an estate, more especially a great farm which is in active operation. It must be working to be an hacienda. El Norteno even protested when we called cattle-ranges haciendas. The meaning of the word implies activity—doing—working. . . . A rancho has come to mean a farm of two thousand acres or under. More land than that becomes an hacienda.

Until you have seen the Mexican haciendas you have not seen Mexico. We came into the hacienda country as we crossed the line from Sonora into Sinaloa, just south of the old turtle town, Agiabampo. It was like slipping back into the Middle Ages. The hacendados—as the owners of haciendas are called—rule like ancient barons in their castles. In fact, the titles of these great estates run back, in many instances, to the Spanish Conquest. Life flows on much as it did four hundred years ago.

I am going to tell you about two or three haciendas that we visited. I select these because they are typical and characteristic.

One was called Los Pericos, which El Norteno told us was because of the flocks of little green parrakeets that squawked and screamed in the trees of its patios. The hacendado was a charming and courteous old gentleman, unhurried and unworried. He was embarrassed when I asked him how many acres were in the estate. He really didn't know. He thought there must be about a million. The property line ran somewhere around the dim blue line of mountains on the horizon. The peons—well, he couldn't say how many worked on the place. A whole lot. They had been there so long.

On many of the great haciendas the same peons have lived for long generations. It is not uncommon to find a vaquero spurring his bronco with rowels of embossed silver which his father and his grandfather and his grandfather's father wore as vaqueros before him. All the peons and their families lived together in a little village on the estate. I think that this little farm town, with its sleepy streets and adobe houses, made El Norteno a little homesick, for he had lived in just such a place in the mountains. He was inclined to sniff a little scornfully at the town where the peons lived at Pericos. He told me of an hacienda which employs more than five thousand peons; so the villages are not always little.

At Pericos there is a large plaza. On one side of the open square is a long adobe building with barred windows, the office of the ranch and the storehouses. . . . On another side of the plaza are two one-story adobe houses for the sons of the owners—beautiful houses with patios fragrant with flowers.

The fourth side is the great casa of the Patron—the master. This house gave us a good idea of the life of the Mexican aristocrat. It was built around a patio . . . with a walled courtyard like a fortress behind it. There were seven bedrooms furnished in old black walnut. El Norteno and I measured them. They were forty feet long and twenty feet wide. The ceilings were eleven feet high. You could have put a whole Hollywood bungalow into one. The walls were four feet thick with little windows peaking through the walls.

The kitchen opened on the back part of the patio. With the homing-pigeon instinct of a hungry boy, El Norteno found his way into the kitchen and hurried back to beckon me in. The kitchen had three different stoves. All were made of stone and adobe bricks. The ceiling of the kitchen was twenty-one feet high and the tall walls were black with the smoke of a hundred years. There were about a dozen cooks. Some were young girls and others were women with children clinging to their skirts as they cooked and patted tortillas and mixed stuffing for the enchiladas.—From "Old Mother Mexico," by HARRY CARR. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

On the Royal Mountain of India

MIDDAY ALREADY LOOMS, dazzling and sad, upon the desolate plains of India. My elephant gently ascends the huge slope that leads up the mountain side to the ruin-crowned summit. . . .

The climbing elephant zigzags across the road so as to mount more easily; the undulations of his gait rock me as with soft cradling, yet each footstep betrays the might of the colossus, for the dust flies up under the weight of his puissant feet. Hardly any sound accompanies the muffled tread, and in the utter silence of my surroundings I can hear little else than the jingling of the two silver bells that hang from the animal's side, bells that chime in sad and melancholy cadence. . . . On the side of the abyss a low and massive wall with parapets juts out over grayish distances, which lie bathed in a glare of sun and dust.

On the mountain side gigantic things tower over us, huge jagged rocks, crowned with castles and turrets, such as the people of our time neither dare to build nor know how to build. Looking up we see a prodigious expanse of palaces of the olden time and of unknown style, palaces with watch-towers and balconies which jut out over the abysses, into which they look unflinchingly. For more than a thousand years dynasties of kings, of whose existence we know nothing, piled stone upon stone on the mountain which was already a fortress by Nature, so as to raise to the clouds this impregnable stronghold. Truly, the fortified châteaux and manors of our country squires seem ridiculous in comparison with the stupendous ruins with which India is filled. —From "India," by PIERRE LOTI. (New York: Stokes.)

The Listener

Watching the listener I forgot to listen.
I saw the music that the listener heard.
I saw a music that was not for hearing.

How long ago it was I have forgotten,
Forgotten all except the listener—
The profiled head resting upon the hand.

ROBERT FRANCIS

"We must pay"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN CONTEMPLATING THE OUTCOME of what she or others had admitted or done, a student of Christian Science often thoughtfully said, "We must pay." The implication seemed to be that if we would have harmony in our lives, we must live the truths that lead to harmony; that discord resulted from our admitting into our consciousness the errors which were impressing themselves on our experience; and that each must shepherd his own thoughts, since no one else can do it for him.

In a true sense, each one must pay, for every good he receives, the price of learning the nature of God, good; and eventually he pays for error the price of striving to abandon erroneous thoughts and tendencies, that he may be made pure enough to receive the good he owes it to himself to entertain, that he may thereby contribute to the world the influence of his constructive thinking and living.

Men must pay for the good they desire, the price of overcoming in their own thinking that which is unlike good. The sincerity of the effort to do so measures their present valuation of the good they would realize. Jesus gave instruction about quickly meeting the adversary or error, lest, as he said (Matthew 5:25, 26), "thou be cast into prison," adding, "Thou shalt by no means come out thence, till thou hast paid the uttermost farthing." It is wiser, and in the end easier, to prove error's nothingness by promptly rejecting error than it is to expel it after admitting it to be actual or real. But in either case the remedy is to realize the allness of God, good, and to think and live in accordance with this eternal fact of being.

Jesus said (Matthew 7:2), "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again." In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, admonishes (p. 342): "Seek Truth, and pursue it. It should cost you something: you are willing to pay for error and receive nothing in return; but if you pay the price of Truth, you shall receive *all*." In this sense we owe it to ourselves and to God to make the utmost effort to purify our own thinking, admitting only that which it is desirable to experience. As we pay the whole debt of self-immolation, we gain our true selfhood in Christ. And this leads to the joy, the gladness, the bliss of spiritual good, over which material sense has no power or influence.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 240), "If mortals are not progressive, past failures will be repeated until all wrong work is effaced or rectified." And in the next paragraph she says, "In trying to undo the errors of sense one must pay fully and fairly the utmost farthing, until all error is finally brought into subjection to Truth."

Now this necessity of paying a price for our every thought and deed may at first seem discouraging, since we know that many of our thoughts are erroneous, and that every thought, good or bad, receives its reward. But Christian Science is enabling its adherents to learn how to distinguish between false material sense and spiritual sense, which beholds ever-present good. This is accomplished as one learns the nature of God and of man in His likeness. Each one has the God-given ability to see good and to dwell in good, and he gains this blessed realization by surrendering that which God does not know, and which, therefore, does not really exist.

It was the purpose of Christ Jesus, as it is of Christian Science, to reveal to men the omnipotence and omnipresence of God, good, the eternal verities which prove the nothingness of all that brings suffering into human experience. We pay for error, then, only so long as we admit or indulge belief in the reality of that which is unlike good. And the price we pay for learning the omnipotence of Love is not a sad, but a joyous abandoning of that which does not belong to us as God's children; that which would obscure from us our own freedom and gladness in knowing God.

To distinguish between the material sense of existence and the eternal reality is to gain, through spiritual sense, the realization of abounding good. The price we pay for learning to know God and to love Him above all else is the privilege of rejecting, step by step, all that is saddening, wearying, destructive, for the joyous consciousness of our God-given dominion. In showing them the right way, Jesus admonished his disciples (John 15:12), "Love one another, as I have loved you." In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 232) Mrs. Eddy speaks of "the right way" as "the way of Truth and Love whereby all our debts are paid, mankind blessed, and God glorified."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian)

"МЫ ДОЛЖНЫ ПЛАТИТЬ"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

"Мы должны платить" говорила в глубоком раздумии одна ученица Христианской Науки, мысленно пересматривая последствия своих или чужих допущений или поступков. Из этого повидимому вытекало следующее: если мы хотим иметь гармоничную жизнь, то мы должны жить теми истинами, которые ведут к гармонии. Далее: дисгармония получается от допущения в наше сознание ошибок, которые потом отражаются на нашей жизни. И наконец: каждый должен пасти свои собственные мысли, ибо никто другой за него этого делать не может.

В подлинном значении этого слова каждый должен платить за то хорошее, что он получает, платить ценою познавания характера Бога, добра. Также и за свои ошибки он должен иногда платить ценою стремления покинуть свои ложные мысли и наклонности, дабы сделаться достаточно чистым для восприятия добра. Лелеять в своем сердце это добро он обязан перед самим собой, дабы давать миру свою долю участия в смысле влияния конструктивных мыслей и жизни.

Люди должны платить за желаемое добро ценою преодолевания в своих собственных мыслях всего того, что не сходно с добром. Искренностью этих усилий измеряется их оценка добра, которое они хотят осуществить. Иисус велел быстро итти на встречу к противнику или заблуждению: "Чтобы . . . не ввергли-бы тебя в темницу"—сказал он (Матф. 5: 25, 26) и тут-же прибавил: "Ты не выйдешь оттуда, пока не отдашь до последняго кодранта." Отвергнуть заблуждение моментально и тем самым доказать его полную ничтожность—гораздо разумнее и в конечном счете и много легче, нежели пытаться изгнать его после того, как было признано его право на существование. Но и в том и другом случае это возможно только тогда, когда мы утверждаем полноту Бога, добра и живем и мыслим в согласии с вечными фактами бытия.

Иисус сказал (Матф. 7:2): "Какою мерою мерите, такою и вам будут мерить." В своей книге "Miscellaneous Writings" Мэри Бэкер Эдди, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки увещевает нас (стр. 342): "Ищите Истину и домогайтесь ее. Это будет вам чего нибудь стоить: вы готовы платить за заблуждение, ничего не получая взамен; если-же вы заплатите цену Истины то вы получите *все*." Мы поэтому обязаны и перед собою и перед Богом всеми силами стараться очищать наши мысли и допускать в наше сознание только то, что мы хотим испытывать в нашей жизни. Когда мы сполна уплачиваем наш долг само-заклания, то мы выявляем нашу подлинную индивидуальность во Христе. И это ведет нас к радости, довольству, блаженству духовного блага, над чем материальное чувство не имеет ни власти, ни влияния.

В "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Эдди пишет (стр. 240): "Если смертные не прогрессируют, то прежние ошибки будут повторяться, пока вся дурная работа не будет вычеркнута или исправлена." А в следующем параграфе она говорит: "Пытаясь разделать заблуждения чувств мы должны заплатить честно и полностью все до последняго гроша, пока все заблуждение не будет подчинено Истине."

Эта необходимость расплачиваться за каждую мысль и за каждый поступок сначала как будто обезкураживает нас, раз что мы знаем, что многие из наших мыслей ошибочны и что каждая наша мысль хорошая или дурная получает свое вознаграждение. Но благодаря Христианской Науке ее приверженцы учатся различать ложное материальное чувство от чувства духовного, которое видит только вечно—присутствующее добро. Это совершается тогда, когда мы научаемся видеть природу Бога и человека, Его подобия. Каждому дана от Бога эта способность видеть добро и пребывать в добре. Мы приходим к этому блаженному сознанию тогда, когда мы отказываемся от всего того, что Богу неведомо, иначе говоря отказываемся от того, что в действительности не существует.

Христианская Наука преследует ту-же цель, которую преследовал Христос Иисус: открывать людям факт всемогущества и всеприсутствия Бога, добра,—открывать эти вечные истины, которые доказывают нам факт небытия всего того, что вносит страдания в жизнь людей. Итак мы платим за ошибки только до тех пор, пока мы признаем или поощряем верование в реальность того, что не сходно с добром. Однако то, что мы платим за познавание всемогущества Любви является не печальным, а радостным отказом от всего того, что нам, как Божьим детям, вовсе не принадлежит. Да, мы отказываемся от того, что только-бы затемнило для нас нашу собственную свободу и радость познавания Бога.

Когда мы различаем материальный смысл жизни от вечных реальностей, то через духовное чувство мы приобретаем способность видеть обилье добра. Цена, которую мы платим за то, чтобы познавать Бога и любить Его выше всего, есть наше преимущество, которое заключается в том, что мы отвергаем шаг за шагом все то, что печалит, мучает, разрушает и вместо этого радостно сознаем наше Богом данное господство. Указывая верный путь своим ученикам Иисус увещевал их (Иоанн 15:12): "Да любите друг друга, как я возлюбил вас." В книге "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (стр. 232) Mrs. Эдди говорит, что "верный путь" есть "путь Истины и Любви, путь которым все наши долги уплачиваются, человечество благословляется и Бог прославляется."

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.]

The Cold Comes Soon

The cold comes soon. . . . The skies are full and sober,
And miserly of sun; and through the night
The clouds turn hard with frost, and lift and stiffen
About the stars; and through the dark the flight
Of geese cuts its sharp wedge from out the stillness. . . .
The naked arms of trees rake down the wind
And try to hold it, lest it hasten winter.
And stock comes homeward. And the apples binned
In the first harvest gleam more red than ever.
And on the hearth the hemlock knots await
A touch of tinder and a breath of silence,
To free their glowing nymphs upon the grate.
And of the hills a fortitude is hewn;
A courage superscribed. . . . The cold comes soon.

LEONE RICE GRELLE

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AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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WF-17

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

To Dress Well on a Small Budget—Demands Technique

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Information and Originality Can Count More Than Money

While Simplicity and Good Taste Help One Choose Clothes That Best Express One's Individuality

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

Anyone who has a flair for clothes can dress well for comparatively little money. Indeed, a restricted income inspires inventiveness.

If we consider high prices the main hindrance to the results we desire, we shall, for the sake of surmounting them, gird ourselves with fashion information and so become competent to buy in the lower brackets, style, quality, and becomingness. To secure qualities which will give reasonable service, judged by the original cost, we must know what are the characteristics of the various yarns that are being used in the season's popular fabrics, what mixtures give satisfactory service and can be trusted to withstand the wear and tear that will be demanded of them and the cleaning processes required. To emphasize by means of our clothes our own best points we have need to know our attractions and defects, so that we can make firm decisions regarding our selections of silhouettes, textures, colors, and trimmings.

The cornerstone of wisdom in dressing in unimpeachable taste at a moderate cost is simplicity. Even in this period of elaboration, casual clothes are smart during most of the day, and therein lies our opportunity, for the so-called budget departments in the stores and even, at times, certain counters on the main floor, offer frocks that are charming, and expressive in line and general detail of the latest trends.

Simplicity Holds Its Own

It can be remembered as a comforting fact that when frocks, coats, hats, and other apparel are removed from selling areas associated in our thoughts with somewhat inferior values, and are worn in the company of people disporting clothes which cost a good deal more, they hold their own very well indeed, if they are simple and honest.

The art is to dress down rather than up to occasions. Instead of buying for an afternoon function a frock in a poor quality of velvet —which will almost inevitably look shoddy—it is wise to choose a good velveteen, a mat rayon jersey, a textured crepe, or some interesting fabric in an inexpensive mixture of yarns that makes no pretense to elegance but is nevertheless attractive and evidences taste on the part of the wearer.

These Should Be Correct

If the skirt is the correct length, the neckline modern, the shoulders and sleeves well fitted, and the general contour that of the moment's mode, the wearer will look smart and also intelligent—as if she were able to meet the conditions of her own life with ingenuity, frankness, and success, without imitating or envying anyone. She emerges as an individual.

In these days of tricky and half-humorous fashions, anything goes that has chic. Chanel has recently trimmed a coat with mock astrakhan; not because her clientele ever balked at a price but because she found this fabric effective. Therefore the girl who in preference to buying cheap grades of luxury furs or perishable imitations, chooses to wear mouton, will appear to demonstrate originality and an untrammeled mind rather than economy.

Do You Know Your Type?

The mirror can be our good friend. In it we may study profitably the lines of our figure and the way they seem to react to belts, to skirt lengths, to necklines, to trimmings. Style always supplies a sufficient variety of shapes to permit our choice among them. Certain textures are becoming to one person and unbecoming to another. Receding, mat surfaces are slimming; pile surfaces and glossy ones enlarge the appearance Flat trimmings are slenderizing and bouffant effects broaden the silhouette.

In the last analysis, the face is the most fascinating aspect of an individual. Very few faces are beautiful, but most of them are interesting for this reason or that. A woman should know which of her features are most attractive. If her eyes are a beautiful color, she can play them up with the hues she chooses to wear. If her skin is lovely, she should be chary of make-up and give it an opportunity to express itself instead of the arts of the beauty parlor. Often the charm of a countenance is in its modeling and the bony substructure. Such sculptural charms can be enhanced by tailored lines and severe themes.

Pretty clothes are for the romantic type; stern ones for the classic beauty. Between the two extremes lie many variations and modifications; but the clever woman who knows how to dress well on a small amount will establish in her own thought her own type and dress to it, always.

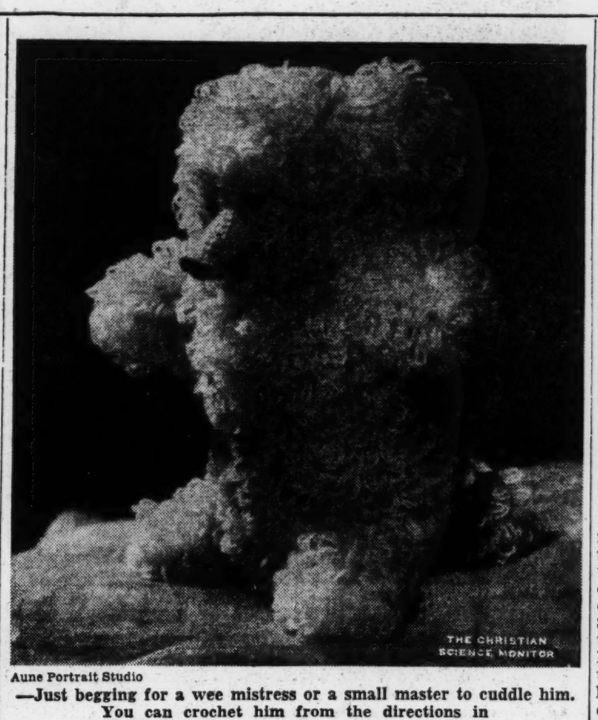
Aune Portrait Studio
Any self-respecting mamma dog might be proud of these three perky youngsters. Anyone who wields a crochet hook can turn out as lively a trio. Wouldn't the children love them?

Neighbors

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How different from the Occident,
this land where slouching
camels saunter by,
heading for the caravanseral.
This land of swathed, veiled
women;
and of mosques, where from a
minaret
five times a day
the muezzin's reedy cry calls men
to pray.
How different is this land.
Yet hold awhile—
that little Arab girl returns our
smile!

Jannis Parker



Aune Portrait Studio
—Just begging for a wee mistress or a small master to cuddle him. You can crochet him from the directions in the accompanying article.

A Bowwow for the Kiddies

Easy to Crochet and a Jolly Addition to Any Family

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Portland, Oregon

My Aunt Jean from Victoria, B. C., has been visiting us for six weeks. She goes in for dogs. But her dogs never bark. They never bay the moon, though they never close their eyes. They just sit and stare, and fall about and still stare. They love to be cuddled and held closely, but the expression on their faces never change. You see she makes them—of wool. She can crochet a dog a day.

We thought perhaps the readers of this page in Australia, South Africa, Sweden, Pennsylvania would like to try their hands at a puppy or two. The pups would do much to enliven a table at a local fair, or bazaar, and they might even earn a bit of money for an industrious crocheter. As for certain wee friends, they will dance with delight to find a pup of their very own under the Christmas tree. Here are the directions:

4 Ounces Shetland Floss, worked double, makes one dog.

No. 3 Crochet Hook. M. M.

1st row—Ch. 7 sts. Join with slip st. 2nd row—work 14 loop-stitches into ring. 3rd row—Go round again, working 2 loop-stitches into every alternate stitch; continue until there are 45 loop-stitches in the round. Continue to work 20 rows for the body.

Head—commence same way, working 42 loop-stitches into the round, and work 10 rows. On 11th row, to allow for the nose, work a ch. of 11 sts; then miss 11 stitches on the row, picking up again at 12th st.; continue working 3 more rows, making 13 in all. The slit made by the 22 stitches (11 and 11) pick up for the nose and work in S. C. decreasing at each end of slit, to 4sts. each side, which cast off.

Paws and tail—commence with 7 sts., working 14 loop-stitches into round; continue for 8 rows.

Ear-flaps—work 12 chain, turn, work loop-stitch into each ch.; turn, work S. C. into every loop-stitch; work 8 rows, S. C. every alternate row, loop-stitch each other row, making loops come outside ear-flap, and smooth work inside. Decrease one st. at end of the alternate S. C. rows.

Stuff body, head, legs and tail with kapok or other batting. Sew together.

Eyes: work in satin stitch with black wool, or use beads.

For tip of nose, work black wool on top; red underneath for tongue.

Loop-stitch: Wool over, insert hook into ring; wool around first finger left hand; insert hook under wool and draw into ring; wool over and draw through all strands on hook.

A. G. C.

Sketch by Flora Graves Pease
A green squash ship in full sail across a table ocean. The Thanksgiving table to be exact! You can make this effective centerpiece out of very simple materials.

Through the Editor's Window

Detours Worth Taking

By Millicent Taylor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This morning en route to Boston we motorists were suddenly detoured from the highway by the closing of a viaduct. It was at the peak of the morning motor traffic, in the emergency no detour route was marked, and the hundreds of cars soon accumulating made their uncertain way through unfamiliar back streets just off the boulevard in an effort to find outlets that would lead to town. So it was that I entered a world I had not guessed to be so near to my familiar daily drive to and from the city. It made me think how likely we are to do the same thing with the people we know—when even brief excursions into their by-roads and back streets would enrich our acquaintance and appreciation of them.

Our highroad takes us quickly through town and countryside. It deals in vast spaces, wide generalities. But here in the by-streets forming a network of homes just back of it, families are living their intimate individual lives. Johnnie meets Billy at the corner under that great elm and scuffs to school through the deep golden carpets of maple leaves; Mrs. Jones hangs out a quaint line of washing; Mr. Smith kisses his wife good-by at the front door of an attractive little bungalow and running down the steps swings along the home-lined street toward the nearest carline. School time, and on every hand small children, some of them hand in hand, skip happily along or wait at the curbing to get across quiet streets.

* * *

Many hundreds of us drive along some highway or boulevard every day, the same way day after day. We know of course that there are streets stretching back on either side, each with a life of its own; but habitually we think not at all of these bypaths, and go up and down only the highroad.

Creatures of habit, we so often do the same thing in our human relationships. The people we meet every day—we are so often content to travel only along the highways of acquaintance with them. Yet, turn down into some residential back street of their interest and a whole new person is revealed, perhaps a person more delightful to know than we ever guessed.

* * *

I once chatted casually with an acquaintance every day for a couple of years then suddenly discovered his deep love of poetry. He guided me down new and far more attractive routes in his thinking than I had known existed. Then there was a seemingly most ordinary woman with whom I once worked. Truly the "highway" that went past her was so casual as to be fairly drab. But in a tentative exploring of her more residential byways, I discovered her wonderful love for some nephews and nieces, which had flowered through story-telling and correspondence into the sweetest kind of relationship with a whole group of children, their friends.

It takes time to make these detours (this morning I was late to work!); but they can be planned for, and certainly there is rich reward in going off the highroad more than we do—especially when it comes to friendly relations.

A Wednesday Column

For Adventure in Seasoning

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A cook book that makes you want to kick over your seasoning traces is a volume of savory recipes from around the world called "Flavor's the Thing," by Florence La Ganke Harris (M. Barrows and Company, New York. $2). It makes you want to try all kinds of herbs and spices and savory seasonings that the average American father and son will probably say they don't like before they've ever tasted—if you tell them beforehand, that is, which, of course, you won't! Try some of these recipes anyway. The author admits that on first trial you—and the family—may not be quite sure you like the result, but she ventures to assert that with a second and a third trial you will find that the flavor grows upon you. And then you will say, "That IS good."

Many of the 350 recipes have European background; indeed, the author has made a fascinating collection of folk-recipes. Many of them, she tells us, were contributed by housewives who explained, "My mother always made it this way." Each and every one has been tested in the author's model kitchen. But whatever you do, don't take the recipe and omit the peculiar seasoning. You may not care for the flavor of cloves, for instance, and the recipe may call for such a small amount you think it can safely be left out. But it may be just this small amount of cloves that is needed to bring out the flavor of the other ingredients. After all, the flavor's the thing!

Jellies to Fill the Christmas Basket

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When quantities of luscious fruits are available in the markets, it is the time to make sparkling, delicious jellies, jams, fruit butters, and conserves to have on hand for future use. Especially is the idea a good one to have these sweets handy to tuck into a Christmas package.

A lone glass of jelly given as a gift may not carry glamour, but jelly imbedded in an attractive piece of glassware, or masked in the center of a novel-shaped bowl, flowerpot, teapot, or basket makes a charming gift. For such articles have many uses long after the jelly is gone. Containers may be wrapped in gay cellophane, tied with festive ribbons, and topped with alluring holiday seals.

What woman is there who hasn't a weakness for attractive bowls? And when a bowl is filled to the brim with shelled nuts, candies, or crispy homemade cookies and a glass of your wholesome jelly hidden beneath the goodies, it will double the pleasure of the friend who receives it. I have in mind squatty bowls just the things in which to start narcissus or hyacinth bulbs later on. Such bowls can hold clusters of smallish glasses of assorted jellies for a Christmas remembrance. The appreciative recipient will be delighted with such a charming, thoughtful gift.

Statuettes of Bambi, Ferdinand the Bull, a well-mannered Scottie or jolly pottery elephant can hold a glass of deep, red cherry, jade-green mint, or good old blue Concord grape jelly with a rose geranium leaf included to give it "that different" flavor. Long after jellies have been enjoyed these little animal containers will be happy to hold small plants.

Having the holiday season in mind when gathering late berries and fruits for jellies, clever cooks go in for unusual fruit combinations. Elderberry, wild-grape, wild-plum, or cherry. Spitzenburgh apples make excellent jelly, not forgetting our old standbys—crab-apple, quince, and damson plums. Those with epicurean knowledge of well-blended foods know fully how jellies team up with certain fowl, meat, and various brands of cheese. I have included one of my favorite old recipes taken from the notebook of a grand cook. Housewives ever on the alert for the unusual may want to include these with other choice recipes.

Blue Ridge Jelly

Wash and cut into very small pieces, but do not peel
12 tart apples and
12 quince. Wash and crush in a kettle

2 cups blue Concord grapes. Wash and pick over

1 quart cranberries and add to apples, quince, and grapes. Cover fruit with cold water and bring gradually to boiling point. Boil slowly until all fruit becomes soft. Drain in jelly bag. Measure juice and boil five minutes before adding sugar, allowing

1 cup sugar to each cup of juice.

Boil until the juice falls in thick drops from spoon. Pour into sterilized jars and seal.

© Mary Gilbert
The English housewife who is told now to make the most of her meat ration may like to try this baked potato and fish combination, a hearty and attractive dish for any table.

Befrilled Fish—For the Meatless Menu

(Especially for our British and Canadian readers)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

Now that we are told to make the most of our meat ration, we naturally supplement a little with fish or vegetable fare. For the meatless menu, here is a simple solution—"Befrilled Fish." Either luncheon or supper is enlivened by a dish of this kind, yet it is equally suitable for nursery meals.

Take even-sized potatoes, prepare, slit, and bake them when the oven is going on full-time schedule. Timed to finish together, single fillets of fish are coiled and cooked in a dish alongside, seasoned and protected by a buttered paper wrapper.

When tender, trim the potatoes from the top, remove the round cap from each, and scoop out the centers to make room for the fish. Coat the inserted fillets with some tasty sauce, which has been enlivened with the fish liquor, seal with a slice of gherkin, and edge with a frill of piped potato.

For this, use the surplus potato scooped out of the centers, seasoned and whipped, with a trace of milk, to a creamy whiteness, which adheres equally well from a forcing bag or a fork. A shake of paprika lends a gala air.

Apples Added To Sauerkraut

A tart apple cut in strips and added to sauerkraut just before removing from heat, imparts a delicious flavor.

Newcomer to the Feast

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Midget corn . . . just what the name implies. It's diminutive, decorative, and IT POPS! In fact that's its primary function, but don't overlook its possibilities as adornment, especially at Thanksgiving time.

It can be tucked in here and there in fruit and vegetable arrangements, attached to place cards, and used in many other ways. And we'll tell you a secret, (at the risk of being called a nature-faker), some of the ears, as many as you like, can be turned red, a truly "red ear" color, by giving them just one coat of mahogany varnish stain. The verdict will be, "they grew that way."

We know you won't try this at a husking bee!

F. G. P.

Sailing Right Up to the Dock

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Here's a ship. No lumber was required to build it, just a trip to the corner grocery store. The ship is going to grace the table on Thanksgiving day, and its source is a squash.

A squash ship can have a real seagoing look. It can have sails, and a hold that really holds something.

First select a longish green squash with a crooked end, the longer the better, or perhaps we should say "boatier." Try it on a flat surface to see which way she rides level, then cut a section from the top. A length of dowelling makes the masts, or perhaps you have a piece of flagstick. Sails can be made of birch bark, no, never from a standing tree . . . use some from a piece of fireplace wood, or a fallen tree, if one is available. An alternative is pasteboard (from Father's shirts, as they come from the laundry) covered with paper or cloth, and painted, if you like.

"She" can be a square rigger, or have three-cornered sails. The inside is, of course, hollowed out for the "hold" and this we fill with fruits and vegetables to our heart's desire. She sails equally well on a mirror plaque, or a sea of upcurled autumn leaves.

Best wishes for a pleasant voyage.

Flora Graves Pease

Purchasing For The Menfolks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Los Angeles

Women buy 80 per cent of the clothes which men wear, declares Mrs. G. P. Millikan, lecturer in consumer education for the University of California Extension Division in Los Angeles. Because women are also the "great majority" of all retail purchasers, there is a definite need "to know what to buy and why, in order to get more for your money."

HEN you use Burnett's pure Vanilla you are sure of flavor success in your cakes, desserts, and candies.

Burnett's pure VANILLA

$2.00 of exquisite Perfumes for $1.00
In a Unique Redwood Treasure Chest
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Such a rare UNUSUAL and dainty fragrance!
These are the 4 simply exquisite odeurs:—Remembrance, Luxury, Mardi Gras, Melody
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A DROP or two last a week. Hence, these, truly the most exquisite perfumes are really very economical.——
Yet, so ultra-delicate. Fascinating, and aristocratic. AND UNIQUE!

Introductory Offer: To start you in using these very choicest perfumes, we offer the 4 bottles ($2.00 at regular price) for only $1.

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While giving $2.00 regular perfume value at $1.00, we give you also right now absolutely free this beautiful
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I enclose $1.00 ☐ I'll pay the postman ☐
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Only one set of these 4 trial bottles with Redwood Treasure Chest to any one customer. Don't miss this very special offer; write while the offer lasts. (Remember our money-back guarantee.)

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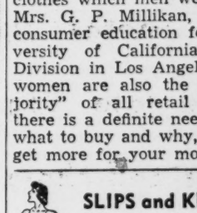

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"SIFT-CHINE," the sensational flour sifter that foremost cooking authorities use, and so highly recommend. One hand holds and operates —"just squeeze the handle" —stir as you sift. A boon to better baking. No more scattering of flour. No more lumpy cakes or biscuits. Approved by Good Housekeeping Institute and other testing bureaus. Super quality—built to last for years. Highly polished finish with or without two encircling pastel bands of green, red, yellow or blue. 5 cup size, TRIPLE screen, one operation sifts flour three times, $1.25; 6 cup size, DOUBLE screen, one operation sifts flour twice, $1.00; 6 cup size, SINGLE screen, 75c; JUNIOR, 3 cup size, SINGLE screen only, 50c. Guaranteed satisfactory. At dealers or postpaid. Stamps accepted. ★★★ MEETS-A-NEED MFG. CO., 5044 Utah Street, Seattle, Washington.

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Washington Sideglances

When Congress adjourns sine die—'Daisy's sewing circles' pay diplomatic dividends—Future G-men go to school—'Conscience fund' gets a gift of kindness—Vermont delegation is unanimous.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Without a Day: "I move that the Senate do now adjourn sine die" (pronounced in the best Senatorial manner s-eye-ny d-eye). With this customary phrasing, Senator Barkley, Majority Leader, made the motion that sent the Senate home until Wednesday, Jan. 3. Literally, sine die means without a day fixed for reconvening, but actually that date is already fixed by law, unless President Roosevelt should choose to call another special session between now and then.

In the House, Representative Rayburn omitted the "sine die," but the clerk added this notation, "thereupon the House adjourned sine die."

"Daisy," the Diplomat: For the first time in American diplomatic history, a woman is taking a key part in crucial international dealings. The State Department picked out Denmark as a suitable place to send its first woman Minister, Ruth Bryan Owen, and Norway as a fitting post for its second and, at present, only top-flight woman diplomat, Mrs. J. Borden ("Daisy") Harriman, partly because the Scandinavian countries have been progressive in recognizing women in public life but largely because little ever happened there that needed any diplomatic nursing.

Now, with the City of Flint case bringing Norway square into the picture, the State Department is receiving cable after cable from "Daisy" Harriman.

Some of the men in the Department have been known to smile a little at Mrs. Harriman's "tea parties" and "sewing circles" at the embassy, but now many of them are admitting the importance of these little gestures of friendship in helping Norwegian authorities to do the right thing by the United States in the City of Flint case.

Would-Be G-Men: To all the little boys who want to be G-Men, let this be clear. It takes a lot of school-going.

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, announced that nearly half of the clerks in the Bureau are still going to school after working hours so as to qualify for appointment as special agents. The majority are studying law.

Kindness hurts: Into the Treasury's "conscience fund" have gone thousands of dollars voluntarily sent in by persons with a guilty feeling that they have cheated the Government in one way or another, but few persons have been discovered with such scruples as a former Pennsylvania rural mail carrier whose money order for $30 has just been received.

He explained he had been bothered for three years with a feeling he had done wrong in giving a lift to persons carrying articles which he believed should have been sent through the mails.

The $30, he thought, would cover his kindness, but if the Government decided he owed more, he would gladly send it along.

Tax-exempt: Foreign diplomats in this country are exempt from income taxes. Their embassies pay no property tax. But now the question has arisen how they can be saved from gasoline taxes. If they all bought their gasoline at a central point, it might be easy, but diplomats are wide travelers.

Secretary Hull has proposed giving them each an identification card to be presented to gas station attendants. But there is considerable question whether that will work. Out West, some of the lesser diplomats might have quite a time convincing attendants they are not to be charged full price. Even in nearby Maryland, the Attorney General has notified Mr. Hull that he finds no provision in the State law authorizing the recognition of such exemption.

Vermont Votes: Though Representative Charles A. Plumley is the only member of the House from Vermont, he refuses to be ignored. At the close of the arms embargo debate when Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, was naming State delegations solid for retention of the embargo, he mentioned Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

When he finished, Representative Plumley rose. "I am embarrassed by the fact," said he, "that the last speaker failed to recognize that the entire delegation from Vermont also is in opposition to his proposal."

Atlanta Cuts Down On Liquor Stores

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A marked decrease in the consumption of liquor in Atlanta would seem to be indicated by the City's collections for licenses this year.

In 1938 approximately $100,000 was collected for liquor licenses. This year it is only $85,000. In 1938, license fees collected for the sale of beer and wine totaled $58,380, and this year only $45,000.

The general retail purchasing power has increased steadily in the Atlanta area through 1939, so the figures quoted do not indicate any lack of ability to buy, but rather confirm what merchants have maintained from the beginning, that an excessive number of liquor stores appeared to have been opened when the law was changed two years ago and that the actual business they served did not justify the existence of many of them.

Ready to Start Red Cross Roll Call on Nov. 11

Wide World

Leaders of New York Chapter Assemble at Headquarters

Under the Roll Call posters for 1939 and 1918 (top) are gathered, left to right, Lewis H. Brown, general chairman; Mrs. David Challinor, Roll Call director; Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, chapter chairman; and Maj. Gen. Robert C. Davis, executive director. The 1939 poster is by R. C. Kauffman, and the 1918 one was by Harrison Fisher. The headquarters of the chapter are at 315 Lexington Avenue.

Red Cross Drive to Cover Funds for Services Abroad

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—The familiar white and red flags of the Red Cross will be unfurled along Fifth Avenue on Nov. 11 as the New York Chapter begins its annual roll-call drive for new members and increased contributions.

Faced with the need of expanding its services in Europe, the National Red Cross, whose drive also runs from Armistice Day to Thanksgiving, is seeking to add 2,000,000 members to its present total of 6,000,000, while $1,000,000 has already been appropriated for services abroad. Co-operating with the national organization, the New York Chapter has set itself a goal of $350,000 for this—$25,000 more than last year's figure.

Preceding the roll call by one day, Mayor LaGuardia will start the collections coming in by purchasing the first New York button before the customary battery of newsreel cameras. This done, about 3,000 volunteer workers will spread through the Bronx and Manhattan the next day to line up members.

The membership drive will not be confined to street corner solicitations, however, for, following past policy, about 200 committees have been formed throughout the city's various industries, trades, and services to make sure that most New Yorkers are approached at least once. Enlistments both of new members and of volunteer workers will also be taken in the building of the International Business Machines Corporation, where the history and activity of the Red Cross are shown through exhibits.

Holding that it is strategically located to be of great service during the present war, the New York Chapter has instituted special wartime services which include the care of needy American refugees arriving here, and an information service for New Yorkers trying to locate relatives in the war zones.

The Chapter's new refugee unit consists of Home Service case workers, motor corps volunteers with their own automobiles, staff assistance corps volunteers to direct refugees to the Red Cross booth, and Red Cross nurses to care for those needing attention. This unit meets all vessels landing American war refugees in New York and provides any aid required, including meals, hotel lodging, and transportation to the refugee's home city.

Union of World States Outlined by Proponent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—"Peace—a bad peace—may be worse than war. And the only way to avoid a bad peace and war is in the organization of an effective international government."

This was the message of Clarence Streit, author of the book "Union Now," which advances the proposal of an international federal union of 15 nations as the nucleus of a strong United States of the World, in an address before the Commonwealth Club of California here recently.

Mr. Streit was visiting northern California on a tour that was to have included a great world peace day program at the Golden Gate International Exposition, had the West's Fair not closed one month early.

It is the purpose of Mr. Streit's visit to the Pacific Coast to aid in formulating the American organization sponsoring the intergovernmental federal union plan which has been enthusiastically accepted in some high circles in the British Empire as well as by similar groups in the Baltic States of Norway, Sweden, and Finland.

The American organization—"Inter-Democracy Federal Union,"—with headquarters in New York City—Mr. Streit said in an interview, "has members in all but three states in this country." This trip of his through the Nation he believes will give the plan wide recognition in all the states.

In his address to the Commonwealth Club he again outlined briefly the world peace plan that he proposed six months before the outbreak of war in Europe. He urged that Americans come to some decision on what kind of a peace they want—based on international law, the League of Nations, or federal union plan—and then move swiftly to lead the world towards realization of that goal.

He maintained that federal union has the advantage of freedom of the state and individual, as found in the United States of America, and combined with it, great economic and political strength—enough to superimpose a healthy peace on the dictatorships.

He maintained that under this plan of federal union the democracies-union would not be set up as a wartime bloc or closed corporation, but rather as a nucleus designed to grow peacefully and gradually into a universal world government by the admission into it of all other democracies now or to come.

Stage Hands Reject Wage Rise Yielding

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—A request by major film producers that the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees forego a 10 per cent wage increase was rejected at a conference of labor leaders Nov. 7.

Instead, the conference went on record as favoring a similar pay increase for other studio-employed American Federation of Labor craftsmen not affiliated with the Alliance.

The conference also decided careful investigation should be made of sums paid to producers and high wage earners, such as directors, actors and writers before any step is taken to relinquish benefits gained by about 12,000 technicians.

Plan to Aid Needy Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

paign, the protest vote would have been much greater.

In other words, probably many more Californians than voted for "Ham and Eggs" believe that a good deal must be done to improve conditions. The State is richly blessed in natural resources, climate, and productivity. Yet the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty is nowhere more poignant.

The voters' decision in California, as in Ohio, was apparently a very substantial defeat for the plans. While the margin gives hope to those who wish to avoid the battle against "Ham-and-Eggs"—or some other similar plan—year after year, it is also perhaps a little dangerous unless acted upon. For the margin may create an atmosphere of false security. It may convince some people that nothing needs to be done except to beat these projects at the polls.

It is now to be expected in California that court action already brought for violation of the Social Security Law will be pressed against the promoters. Perhaps more serious charges will be leveled against Willis and Lawrence Allen, the two chief promoters, whose Federal income tax returns were under examination some weeks ago. Some opponents of the "Ham-and-Eggs" plan feel that such projects will continue because they furnish income for the promoters, who derive it in the form of penny-a-day contributions from prospective beneficiaries.

The California and Ohio plans were not isolated phenomena, neither currently nor historically. Colorado is administering a pension plan, under grave difficulties, which seemed to go beyond the State's capacity to pay. Other states have had similar proposals, but the sound defeats in the two States Nov. 7 will doubtless set them back.

Old Cry Repeated

Historically, however, the plans are not just products of New Deal generosity and theories of governmental experimentation. Their roots go back into American history: The Populists, the Free Silverites, the Single Taxers were all striving for "money reform" in the same way it was preached in California in recent months. The "bankers" were the object of attack of all these movements which expressed the dissatisfaction and hardship of debtors. The "have-nots" were crying out against the "haves," as they have down through the years of American history, and no doubt of human history behind that.

Moreover, it should be remembered that both the Ohio and California plans had a multitude of vulnerable points, and not particularly dominant and impelling leadership. The day may come when a plan, equally unsound but less vulnerable, will come down the pike. The arguments against it may be hard to make, and it may find a leader like William Jennings Bryan to take advantages of the modern radio. Nothing but sound, steady progress, now and incessantly, could overcome the political power of a "Ham-and-Eggs" movement with these advantages.

One group, the supporters of the Townsend Plan, ought to benefit from the defeat of these other proposals. Dr. Francis E. Townsend austerely condemned both "ham-and-eggs" and the Ohio plan, yet these proposals attracted many of his followers. Now he has the chance to call them back to his fold.

Another result may ensue: an effort both in California and Ohio to make more difficult the initiative petition method of introducing constitutional amendments. The annual battle against initiative petitions costs businessmen, banks, and other conservative interests a good deal of money. Probably the California opposition spent more than $2,000,000—and if time of busy executives and salesmen who campaigned were included the total would be vastly higher—in defeating "Ham-and-Eggs." They did the same thing, less effectively, last year and they don't want to have to do it every year. So some effort may be made to end or greatly restrict the initiative method of lawmaking which Hiram Johnson, as Governor, got into the California Constitution a generation ago.

Challenging Protest

Such projects, on top of the very force—as it turned out, the crushing force—of the opposition campaigns, only makes more intense the dissatisfaction of the sore, beaten, and despairing people, the underprivileged and the elderly, who voted with pathetic hope and challenging protest for the "Ham and Eggs" plan. Their mood today may easily be imagined, and their mood is in many ways more important than that of the victors. Their hopes are crushed. Some of them have drained their meager resources in contributions to these campaigns, a penny at a time. They may have been misled, but quite possibly their plight is graver and more disturbing today than it was day before yesterday. And so one conclusion imposes itself:

"Ham-and-Eggs," under its various names, has been beaten. The problem that produced it remains.

Marlene Dietrich Votes American

By the Associated Press

Beverly Hills, Calif., Nov. 8

Casting her first vote yesterday as an American citizen, film actress Marlene Dietrich declared "This is one of the biggest events in my life."

She achieved her full-fledged citizenship last June.

Instructing her in the voting procedure was Election Judge Howard B. Davis, father-in-law of comedian Harold Lloyd.

The actress voted under her legal name of Mrs. Maria Magdalene Sieber.

BUSINESS IS PICKING UP
SHOWS AND SHOPS APLENTY

There is always something doing in New York... always good reasons for visiting this glamorous city... and always the same good reasons for staying at The Shelton Hotel, a GRAND, CENTRAL location.

SENSIBLE RATES
SINGLE ROOMS $2.25 to $4
DOUBLE ROOMS $4.50 to $7
Includes free use of swimming pool and gymnasium

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LEXINGTON AVE., at 49th ST.
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SHEFFIELD FARMS SAVES YOU 3¢ ON HOME DELIVERED MILK THIS NEW WAY!

SHEFFIELD FARMS, *the Pioneer,*
Introduced PASTEURIZED MILK
Introduced CERTIFIED MILK
Introduced SEALECT, the Superior Milk
Introduced PAPER CONTAINERS

TODAY Sheffield Farms announces another important improvement in the distribution of milk—a new two-quart container which brings you the same rich, pure and delicious Sheffield Milk—at a saving of 3c. The new container brings you these definite advantages:

1 A saving of approximately 10% in your milk bill is assured when you buy milk in the new two-quart container.

2 Made of heavy sterilized paper—protected with the same pure paraffin that you use for your jams and jellies.

3 Takes no more room in the refrigerator than a one-quart glass bottle.

4 Sealed tab-lid opens easily and recloses tightly with finger-tip pressure.

5 Pours conveniently, without dripping.

6 Mixes milk and cream, as you pour.

7 Empty containers are thrown away, saving the washing and returning of bottles.

8 Delivered direct to your home.

WHY YOU SAVE MONEY

The new container means quantity distribution of a quality product with a consequent saving in cost which is passed on to you. It *does not* require a reduction in the price paid to farmers for the high-quality Sheffield Milk they produce.

This new Sheffield two-quart container means that consumers may enjoy the convenience, dependability and quality of Sheffield Milk, *delivered to their homes* at a saving of 3c. It is the most important step in milk distribution in a generation—available in certain sections of the city next Monday. Just as fast as equipment and containers are ready, it will be available to all New York.

SHEFFIELD FARMS

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 19-20 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1939

Milk Supply Threatened By Truck Strike

Vermont situation becomes menace to Boston as strikers tighten up on milk shipments.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 8—Serious curtailment of a large portion of Boston's milk supply was threatened today as reports reached Gov. George D. Aiken that union drivers were halting milk trucks following deadlock in the negotiations with operators. Governor Aiken, apprised that milk shipments were threatened, asserted that private dairymen, or private truck owners, would be given safe conduct to the New Hampshire line.

The Governor did not elaborate on whether he meant to supply State Police or other protection to the trucks. He expresed satisfaction union members had refrained from violence.

The strike which has been dragging along a week, tying up many shipments of Vermont turkey destined for Thanksgiving Day dinners, took a sudden and more alarming turn early today when the striking drivers, apparently disappointed over the terms of a compromise proferred by the operators last night, decided to tighten up on milk shipments.

Milk is Vermont's largest cash crop, bringing farmers some $20,000,000 yearly. Normally, Vermont supplies 60 per cent of the Boston market. About half is shipped by train and half by truck, thus a really stringent truck tie-up might potentially halve up to 30 per cent of the Boston milk supply, although doubtless many farmers could switch to rail and avoid the blockade.

Moreover, approximately one-third of the milk trucked is carried by co-operative dairy firms. Under the Interstate Commerce Commisison rules these co-operative-owned trucks have the same status as privately owned trucks and are not common carriers hence the union, in Governor Aiken's opinion, has no right to stop them. He is determined they shall go through to market without delay.

Because milk is so vital to Vermont economy, Governor Aiken had, until this morning, persuaded the drivers to let milk shipments pass unmolested while negotiations were in progress.

Nub of the differences between drivers and operators concerns wages, the hour issue apparently having been settled with a 60-hour maximum week.

The drivers want trucks divided into three classes, according to size, and a scale ranging from 57 cents an hour for smaller trucks up to 67 cents for large trailer trucks. Operators offered to divide equipment into two classes, paying 52½ cents an hour for smaller trucks and 57½ cents for the larger ones.

The union, said to number some 500 drivers, took the compromise offer under consideration and met in Barre until the early hours of this morning. Soon after the meeting broke up, reports began to reach Montpelier of milk trucks being stopped, and that they were released from their promise to let milk trucks move.

Roman Catholics Get Hammond Estate

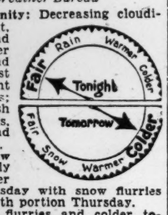
GLOUCESTER, Mass., Nov. 8 (AP)—Natalie Hays Hammond, daughter of the late John Hays Hammond, mining engineer, has announced that her father's beautiful estate, Lookout Hill, would be given to the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Boston, possibly for use as a girls' school.

Miss Hammond declined definite comment last night on the use to which the 45-room mansion, overlooking the harbor, would be put and she did not say when the transfer of the 10-acre property would be made.

The estate, valued for tax purposes at $164,000, originally was built in 1876, but was entirely reconstructed and trebled in size in 1925. It is situated on the main highway entering Gloucester. It has been unoccupied since his passing, except for visits by members of the family.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Decreasing cloudiness early tonight, followed by fair and somewhat colder weather tonight and Thursday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 30's; moderate to fresh southwest winds, shifting to west and northwest tonight.

Maine and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy and colder tonight and Thursday with snow flurries tonight and in north portion Thursday.

Vermont: Snow flurries and colder tonight and Thursday.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and colder tonight and Thursday.

Massachusetts: Generally fair and colder tonight and Thursday, except snow flurries in west and central portions tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southwesterly winds shifting to west and northwest tonight and broken clouds tonight and Thursday; light rain and snow flurries over extreme north portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

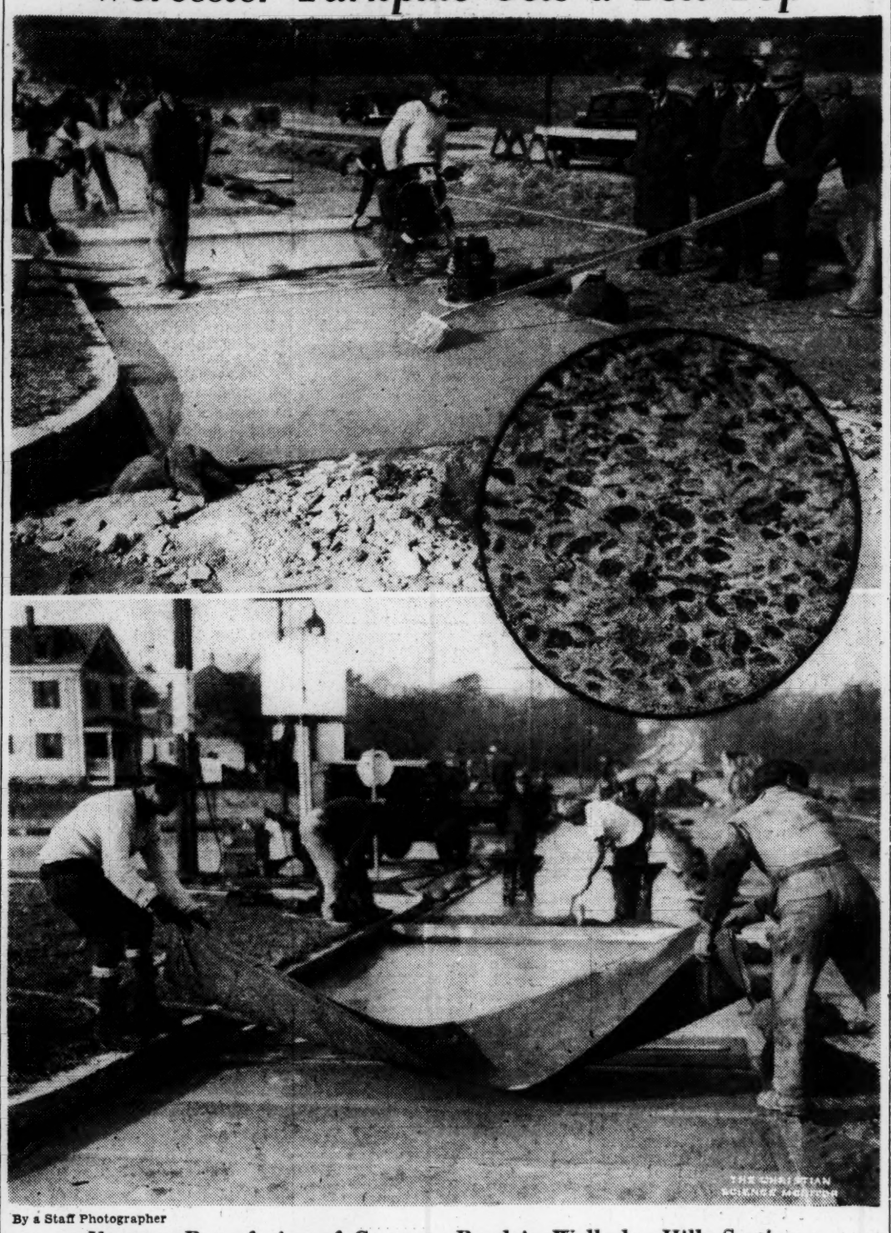
	A	B		A	B
Boston	51	43	New Orleans	56	54
Chicago	33	33	New York	49	48
Denver	36	34	Norfolk	47	47
Helena	31	31	Philadelphia	47	47
Kansas City	36	36	St. Louis	44	44
Los Angeles	61	61	San Francisco	52	52
Miami	66	64	Washington	50	48
Minneapolis	27	27			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., November 8.
B—Minimum, November 7.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 1:52 p. m.; height 10.2 feet.
Thursday, 2:28 a. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Lightail vehicles by 5:00 p. m.

Worcester Turnpike Gets a Test Top



By a Staff Photographer

Vacuum Resurfacing of Concrete Road in Wellesley Hills Section

Upper and lower: Workmen resurfacing Worcester Turnpike with new process in experimental project. Pictures show finishing or brushing off, also other equipment used in new type of construction. Concrete laid under this process can be opened to traffic much earlier than conventional laying and will not show footprints five minutes after it is laid.

Insert shows scaling of pike surface, generally apparent on this six-year-old road between Wellesley and Brookline. This scaling or disintegration calls for reconstruction 10 years before the pike should have required any major repairs.

Taxpayers Ask Why Pike Needs Repair

(Continued from Page 1)

assigned to find out why the road was deteriorating, the highway was only three years old. Immediately following the survey, former Gov. Charles F. Hurley attacked the heavy costs of the investigation, declaring that henceforth the State's own engineers would handle surveys of the sort. But apparently no effort was made to bring the finished report into the public focus.

Engineers long associated with the construction of concrete roads, however, are frankly of the opinion that concrete when properly mixed and handled with proper control to produce a workable plastic does not scale away as rapidly as has that on the Worcester Turnpike.

In some states, other than Massachusetts, a penalty clause is written into contracts for failure to obtain lasting results. Massachusetts specifications and enforcement for concrete construction are said to be less rigid than in other states. Failure of contractors to maintain concrete construction according to strength specifications can be attributed either to the contractors, or to State inspectors who are supposed to give the road periodic inspections while under construction.

Scaling such as is apparent on the Worcester Turnpike is said to hold serious economic losses for motorists. Engineers state that were the turnpike as smooth today as it should be to be consistent with what might have been produced by proper design, construction, and maintenance, it would be possible to drive 20 miles for what it now costs to drive 19 miles on the Pike.

Fits State Budgets

The economies to be arrived at in the application of the new process of concrete rehabilitation to the pike lie chiefly in the rapidity with which the project can be finished. Under vacuum pressure of 1,500 pounds to the square foot which draws out the excessive water and causes the adhesion of the new concrete to the old, the drying out of concrete is facilitated. A man can walk on new concrete, five minutes after it is laid. An automobile will not make an imprint upon it three hours after it is laid. It can be opened to traffic in two to three days instead of the usual seven to 10 days under conventional construction methods.

The theory is this: If a new concrete finish can be made to bond so effectively with the old slab that it becomes an integral part of the completed road rather than an added layer, a thickness of 1½ to 2 inches should be adequate for the top layer. This depth permits the use of coarse-aggregate concrete and standard finishing machines, while the cost compared to a 4-inch or 5-inch refinishing job as heretofore required is said to be sufficiently low to make concrete generally available within existing maintenance budgets of the states.

Removal of the excess water under the new system is also an important factor in reducing shrinkage. A road, like a washed-out shirt, will shrink as it dries, tending to weaken the bond between the new and old surfacing. But with less water in the concrete, shrinkage is reduced to a minimum and the joints of the road should never cause that usually disturbing "bump-bump" of front tires.

The turnpike project constitutes an experiment by the State to ascertain, by actual tests, if it will be feasible to reconstruct other parts of the pike with concrete. The Vacuum Concrete Corporation of New York is furnishing the equipment, the Department of Public Works the labor. The Portland Cement Association is likewise interested in the project as an opportunity to prove that the original concrete failure is not due to materials.

Mayors Returned In Three Cities Of Connecticut

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 8 (AP)—Incumbent mayors of Connecticut's three largest cities—Socialist Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport and Democrats Thomas J. Spellacy of Hartford and John W. Murphy of New Haven—were assured of continued office today, but saw their margins of election victory sharply cut from the levels of two years ago.

The elections yesterday in the three cities, only communities in the state to ballot, brought out a total of about 150,000 voters out of approximately 207,000 eligible, a fourth of the entire state's registration.

Mr. McLevy, Scottish-American roofing contractor whose long political career reached a peak last year when he polled 165,000 votes for Governor, highest third-party vote in Connecticut history, won his fourth consecutive two-year term in Bridgeport by a plurality of 12,000, 7,500 less than his 1937 margin of victory.

The results, giving the Mayor a total higher than his three rivals combined, were Mr. McLevy, 23,106; Stephen F. Boucher, Democrat, 10,738; Daniel E. Johnson, Republican, 5,878; and Gerald Fitzgerald, Citizens Party, 479.

Hartford voters gave Mr. Spellacy, a lawyer and former National Committeeman, a third two-year term by a margin of 5,000 votes, a third of his 1937 plurality. Mr. Spellacy polled 25,933 votes to 21,061 for Joseph B. Griffin, Republican, 1,385 for Bellani Trombley, Socialist, and 1,076 for Elias Starquist, Union Party.

Mr. Murphy became New Haven's first five-term Mayor in more than a century, but the Republican candidate, Alderman William C. Celentano, cut his 1937 plurality of 15,000 to less than 4,000. The vote was Mr. Murphy, 32,884; Mr. Celentano, 29,145; Harry Hines, Socialist, 1,323.

New Charter Proposal Wins In Providence

Victory for Governor Vanderbilt over Mayor Collins is recorded in the city election.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 8—Gov. William H. Vanderbilt emerged the victor today in a tilt with Mayor John F. Collins over a proposed new city charter for Providence as a result of overwhelming indorsement of the charter yesterday by the municipal voters.

The new charter, known as the "strong Mayor type," and designed to simplify this City's governmental structure, was supported by a vote of 19,355 to 13,859. The size of the majority is believed to assure passage of the new charter bill in the 1940 Legislature.

The referendum followed a tense campaign in which the Governor and his politically active wife were ranged on the side of civic groups supporting the charter, while Mayor Collins, whose extensive patronage powers would be hit by the proposed changes, opposed it.

Both leaders are Republicans, and the referendum, beside indicating to the Legislature whether the voters wished a more up-to-date form of city government or not, served also as a test of strength between the two G. O. P. rivals.

With the populace apparently on the side of the Governor—or, the Governor on the side of the populace, as one may consider it—the Governor is believed to have successfully proved his right to head the State delegation to the G. O. P. national convention next year and be the party's standard bearer in the fall election.

It is also thought that the Providence delegation has been whipped into line behind the charter change, so that its passage next January may be expected.

A factor in the victory of the charter advocates was the radio talk of Mrs. Vanderbilt to the women voters. She went on the air after Mayor Collins had made several radio pleas against the charter—to the men.

The proposed new set-up for Providence would substitute a unicameral City Council of 26 members for the present Common Council and Board of Aldermen containing 52 members. It would provide for civil service, take the Police Department out of control of the Mayor, and forbid the borrowing of money without special authority of the voters, except after a public calamity.

Republican candidates won all town offices yesterday in elections in Westerly and Middletown, R. I. Governor Vanderbilt has given his active support to the G. O. P. candidates in Westerly.

N. H. Mayors

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 8 (AP)—Five New Hampshire Mayors were returned to office for another term yesterday. The results, in brief:

Concord—Mayor John W. Storrs, re-elected to fourth term, polling 4,460 votes to 4,267 for Attorney W. A. Colby.

Keene—Mayor Richard L. Holbrook (R) was unopposed.

Manchester — Mayor Damase Caron (D) won his fifth two-year term, winning 14,186 votes to 13,177 for Attorney Wilfred A. Laflamme.

Nashua—Acting Mayor Eugene H. Lemay emerged victorious in a field of four by a vote of 6,986 to 2,896 for Arthur J. Burelle, his nearest competitor.

Somersworth—Mayor Alfred J. Boucher (D) was unopposed for re-election, as Democrats swept the city's first biennial election. He has already served four one-year terms.

Victors at Polls

Purdy, Boston; By a Staff Photographer

Joseph C. White
Clement A. Norton
Daniel J. McDevitt

Elected to Boston School Committee.

Informal Music Meeting Is Success

Music for the masses . . . piano lectures and piano-playing for the every-day businessman and woman as well as the experienced pianist—this is what undoubtedly drew so large an attendance last night at the first of a new series of participators' piano lectures by Margaret Anderton, New York University music lecturer, given under the auspices of the Massachusetts University Extension division. Performers volunteered with no self-consciousness, and the group, though large, soon drew together in their common interests.

The course, for both intermediate and advanced players, and those who have neglected their music, will sketch piano history and composers of all times and nations, as well as attempt to direct home study and exercises of those desiring these,—together with class criticism and suggestions.

Work started with the fourteenth century.

Upsets Mark the Election Of Boston City Councilors

Two recounts were asked and a third expected in Boston City Council elections today, two by Councilors apparently defeated for re-election, and the third in Ward 1, East Boston.

In Ward 14 Joseph A. Gottlieb led Councilor Sydney Rosenburg by 297 votes out of 8,255 votes; in Ward 8 William E. Hurley led Councilor George F. MacMahon by 113 votes, and in Ward 1, East Boston, Mrs. Susan K. Donovan led James S. Coffey by only 33 votes.

Recounts were asked by Councilor Rosenburg and Mr. Coffey at City Hall this afternoon and a similar plea by Mr. MacMahon was expected by nightfall. Applications for a recount must be filed by 5 p. m. Friday, Nov. 10, at the Election Department.

Hyde Park Councilor Clement A. Norton, School Committeeman Joseph C. White, and Daniel J. McDevitt, young businessman of Jamaica Plain, emerged the winners of three posts on the Boston School Committee as election officials tabulated final returns today.

Less than half the registered voters took part in yesterday's balloting, which will go down as one of the quietest elections in recent years.

A series of upsets and surprises came in the Ward contests for City Council, where five incumbents, John I. Fitzgerald of Ward 3, George A. Murray of Ward 6, Mr. MacMahon of Ward 8, Mildred Gleason Harris of Ward 9, and Mr. Rosenberg of Ward 14, met defeat.

Mr. Norton outdistanced all opponents in the School Committee race by a wide margin and established himself as a city-wide power in Boston politics. Mr. White, who sought re-election, also won easily.

The Third Winner

The third winner in the School Committee contest was in doubt until the last few wards were reported, as Patrick J. Foley, appointed to the Committee last year to complete an unfinished term, ran neck-and-neck with Mr. McDevitt for the victory. The latter finally won by about 5,000 votes. The three winners will serve four-year terms on the Committee. Other members are Joseph Lee and Frederick R. Sullivan, elected two years ago.

Councilor Norton's fortunes were watched with especial interest because of reports that he was testing his strength in preparation for a race for Mayor two years hence. Upon receiving news of his victory, however, Mr. Norton replied to these rumors with the following statement:

"I never will be a candidate for Mayor so long as Mayor Tobin continues giving Boston an honest administration, as he has done to date. He is a chief executive of integrity and I want to work with him."

Councilor Norton's first action as School Committeeman-elect was to issue the following statement at the City Hall press room:

"My first order on the School Committee will be to try and ascertain how many underfed children are in the schools and then fight for more milk and school lunches. No child that's hungry can do normal school work."

Runners-up for the School Committee places were Mr. Foley, Mrs. Hattie M. Smith of West Roxbury, and John J. Burke. Mrs. Smith, a Republican, was endorsed along with Mr. Norton and Mr. White by the Public School Association, and easily outdistanced her two women opponents, with 26,700 votes. This, however, was more than 16,000 less than Mr. Foley received, and 21,000 under Mr. McDevitt's successful plurality.

Ten New Members

Ten new members will take places around the City Council table next January along with the 12 who were re-elected. Five of the new members defeated incumbents, and five will replace members who did not seek re-election.

Most spectacular upset was in Ward 3, North, South, and West Ends, where the smashing defeat of Councilor John I. Fitzgerald, veteran member seeking an eighth term, left the fate of the once-powerful Hendricks Club in doubt. The victory went to Joseph Russo, only Italian candidate in this largely Italian ward.

It was generally conceded that a split in the Club's ranks caused by the quarrel between Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Leary over the leadership of the Club is what allowed Mr. Russo to win.

Councilor George A. Murray of Ward 6, South Boston, President of the Council, lost after a hard-fought battle to Joseph M. Scannell. This is the sequel to a contest two years ago between these two men, also decided by less than 600 votes in Mr. Murray's favor.

Another reversal of a previous decision occurred in Ward 8, where William F. Hurley defeated Councilor George F. MacMahon. These two were pitted against each other in a special election earlier in the year, and at that time Mr. MacMahon won.

Defeat of Mrs. Mildred Harris of Ward 9 brings to an end the term of the first woman ever to sit on the Council, and is a setback for the once-powerful machine which Mrs. Harris inherited from her two brothers, the late City Councilor Richard Gleason and the late State Senator John Gleason.

The Council will, nevertheless, have a woman member after Jan. 1, because Mrs. Susan K. Donovan of East Boston won the Ward 1 post, defeating former Representative James S. Coffey by less than 50 votes.

Boston Port Business Rises

With commerce between the Americas and Europe reduced by the war, business in the Port of Boston is definitely on the increase, heavy shipments going to Canadian and South American ports, shipping circles reported today.

Vessels which formerly took small cargoes out of Boston to Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay are now taking "substantial" lots and indications for future sailings are equally well patronized, it was said.

The Mormacsul (Moore & McCormack Lines) arrived in Boston today from Buenos Aires and other South American ports with more than 1,800 tons of Boston cargo among the 8,800 total tons on board when the vessel left the last port of call.

After discharging at the Army Base the Mormacsul will load 600 tons of Canadian and New England manufactured goods to sail Friday. This is the largest outward freight to be loaded at Boston by a ship on this line since Moore & MacCormack entered the South American trade. A cargo of 600 tons out of Boston is exceptional, the ordinary export cargo being 50 to 100 tons.

Among items on the Mormacsul are 200 tons of chemicals, an unusual shipment and according to shipping circles an item believed to have been formerly purchased in Germany; a large load of wood pulp, also an unusual South American shipment; a quantity of Canadian asbestos fiber; large shipments of ink, shooks, canned corn, Aroostook potatoes, printing paper and sheep dip.

A. Douglas Cook, Boston agent for the line, said today bookings for the next sailing—Nov. 15, the Mormacrio — are already heavy, and additional cargo is expected before sailing day. Export business in Boston is "definitely" on the increase, he added.

Social Workers Outline Plans

Extension into rural Massachusetts of professional social workers' programs of family investigation, child welfare, supervised recreation, public health, and medical and dental inspection, was set as the next necessary objective of the social workers of the Commonwealth, at today's sessions of the thirty-fifth session of the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work.

Because of "rugged individualism" and traditional New England good neighborliness—giving voluntary help to those in need—it is harder to develop appreciation of professional social work and organized recreation in farming districts than in urban areas, it was admitted at a morning meeting in the Georgian Room of the Hotel Statler.

Interest centered in the report of a survey of rural conditions presented by Miss Ether P. Hill of the Childrens' Friend Society, who was loaned to the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare's Division of Child Guardianship, in order to conduct the survey.

About 23 per cent of the population of Massachusetts lives in rural districts, Miss Hill declared, and about 22 per cent of the children removed from private homes by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, were found in that same area—where some other forms of social work are scarcely represented.

It was admitted, however, that the need for organized recreation and other forms of professional social work, might not be so great in the case of farm and small town life. It was also pointed out that the percentage of child cases handled by the S. P. C. A. might not indicate a similar need in other fields.

In another meeting, devoted to consideration of old age problems, it was stated by Dr. Robert T. Monroe, of the Committee on the Care of the Aged of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, that one of the main causes of so-called "diseases of old age" is a fear of insecurity.

Mrs. Amy S. Powell of the Family Welfare Society of Boston, reported that "employment openings for the aged are difficult, but not impossible to find."

Work of the Salvation Army in maintaining records of "near relatives or friends" of transients aided by them, was praised by various speakers at a meeting dealing with the transient problem.

At this meeting the establishment of a "central index" to avoid duplication of effort and expense was urged by Peter T. Garden, Director of the Central Application Bureau of Boston. Paul R. Hammerich, however, took issue with Mr. Garden in a discussion period, contending that use of a central indexing system — in the case of transients, at least, was "highly impracticable." His reasons were that transients often gave wrong names and addresses and that they spent so little time in any one community that "the cost of investigation approaches the cost of aid."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 14

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Morning's at Seven," by Paul Osborn. Presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. Featuring Jean Adair, John Alexander, Russell Collins, and Lillian Foster. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—
"Very Warm for May," by Jerome Kern-Oscar Hammerstein, 2d. Featuring Jack Whiting, Eve Arden, Hiram Sherman, Hollace Shaw, and Donald Brian. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (One week only.)

Copley—
"Personal Appearance," by Lawrence Riley. Presented by Alan G. Holmes stock company. Featuring Helen Twelvetrees, Erford Gage and Vola Blakely. 8:30. Matinees Saturdays 2:30.

Boston Opera House—
"Hot Mikado," swingtime version of the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta made by Michael Todd. Featuring Bill Robinson, Rose Brown, Maurice Ellis, and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Movies

State and Orpheum—
"Babes in Arms," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:20. Also Walter Connolly in "Those High Grey Walls." Both theaters. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:50. Tomorrow: "The Real Glory," with Gary Cooper. Also "Scandal Sheet."

Brookline Village—
"Beau Geste," with Gary Cooper. 3:10, 6:20, 9:25. Also "Cowboy Quarterback," with Bert Wheeler. 2, 5, 8:10.

University—
"Modern Times," starring Charlie Chaplin. 3:10, 6:30, 10. Also "The Great Waltz," featuring Luise Rainer. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Golden Boy," with Barbara Stanwyck. Also "Bulldog Drummond's Bride," with John Howard.

Tremont—
"Always Goodbye," with Barbara Stanwyck. Also Ronald Colman in "If I Were King." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Coolidge Corner—
"Chicken Wagon Family." 2, 5, 8:10, 10. Also "Golden Boy," with Barbara Stanwyck and Adolphe Menjou. 3:20, 6:30, 9:35.

RKO-Boston—
"Calling All Marines." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:10, 7:45, 10:15. Also "Frontier Marshal," with Randolph Scott. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:30, 9. Tomorrow: "The First World War." Also "Golden Boy," with Barbara Stanwyck. Stage: Jack Durant, Maurice & Maryea, Carroll & Howe.

Trans-Lux—
"U-Boat 29" with Conrad Veidt, Valerie Hobson and Sebestian Shaw. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:25, 5, 7:30, 10. Also the Gleason Family in "Should Husbands Work?" 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:25, 8:45.

Fine Arts—
"The Mill on the Floss," starring Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:30. Also "The Ugly Duckling." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25.

Metropolitan—
"Roaring Twenties," with Humphrey Bogart and Gladys George. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Kid Nightingale," with John Payne and Jane Wyman. 11:50 a. m., 2:15, 5:40, 8:30. Tomorrow: "Drums Along the Mohawk," with Claudette Colbert and Henry Fonda. Also "Too Busy to Work," featuring The Jones Family.

Uptown—
"When Tomorrow Comes," with Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. 1:20, 4:55, 8:30. Also "Golden Boy," with Barbara Stanwyck. 3, 6:30, 10:05. Tomorrow: "Fifth Avenue Girl," with Ginger Rogers and Walter Connolly. Also "The Rains Came," featuring Myrna Loy and Tyrone Power.

Keith Memorial—
Deanna Durbin in "First Love." 9:45 a. m., 12:50, 3:55, 7, 10:05. Also "Rio," with Basil Rathbone, Victor McLaglen, Sigrid Gurie and Robert Cummings. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:40.

Fenway and Paramount—
"On Your Toes," with Zorina. Fenway: 1:15, 4:10, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:35, 9:30. Also "Smashing the Money Ring," with Ronald Reagan. Fenway: 3, 5:50, 8:45. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:30. Tomorrow: "Torpedoed," with H. B. Warner, Richard Cromwell and Noah Beery. Also "Pack Up Your Troubles," with Jane Withers and The Ritz Bros.

Scollay and Modern—
"Honeymoon in Bali," with Fred MacMurray. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Pride of the Bluegrass," with Edith Fellows and James McCallion. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25. Modern: 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Hollywood Cavalcade," with Don Ameche. Also "Sabotage."

Repertory—
"Hound of the Baskervilles." Also "Vernon and Irene Castle." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Carole Lombard, Cary Grant and Kay Francis in "In Name Only." Also "Lady of the Tropics," with Hedy Lamarr and Robert Taylor. Daily except Sundays. 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett in "The Man in the Iron Mask." Also new March of Time.

Exeter—
"News Is Made at Night." 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Moonlight Sonata." 3:30, 6:25, 9:25. Tomorrow: "The Women," with Norma Shearer, Joan Crawford and Rosalind Russell. Also "Stop, Look and Love," with Jean Rogers.

South Station Theater—
Father Hubbard's "Birthplace of Icebergs," "In the Heart of America," "Midseason Football," "The Story of Elias Howe," "The Unseen Guardian," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Normandie—
"Bombs Over London." Also "Each Dawn I Die," with James Cagney and George Raft.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Orchestra of the New England Conservatory of Music. Wallace Goodrich, conductor. 8:30.

Faelten Pianoforte School—
30 Huntington Avenue. Recital by the pupils of the school. 8.

Other Events

Paine Hall, Harvard University—
Lecture on medieval music by Don Anselm Hughes, Prior of Nashdom Abbey, London. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Museum Treasures by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Copley-Plaza—
Lecture by M. Raymond Lange on "Le Redressement française. 3:30.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Mayor Childs Seeks Recount in Newton

Mayor Edwin O. Childs of Newton called for a recount in his race for re-election against Representative Paul M. Goddard (R) today as Goddard's lead in the race dwindled to 90 votes out of more than 20,000 votes cast.

The Newton election was the closest of 16 municipal elections in Massachusetts which found 12 mayors re-elected and three veterans, including Mr. Childs, apparently defeated. In Lowell, the sixteenth city, the incumbent, Dewey Archambault, did not seek re-election.

The race for Mayor of Newton was a go and touch throughout the night. Early morning counts indicated Representative Goddard had won, establishing an upset, but by noon Mayor Childs had caught up to within 90 votes of Mr. Goddard. Mr. Childs then announced he would seek a recount "to satisfy the people."

"There's no suspicion of fraud or anything like that out here," he added, "but when there are more than 20,000 votes cast there is always a chance for a mistake."

Final Newton tabulations gave Representative Goddard 11,062 and Mayor Childs 10,972.

Woman Wins Out

The Westfield contest provided the second major surprise, with Mayor Raymond H. Cowing being defeated by Mrs. Alice D. Burke, formerly a school teacher for 20 years, who now becomes Massachusetts' first woman Mayor. Chief Executive Cowing had been in office for four terms. Mrs. Burke received 3,637 votes, while Mayor Cowing polled 3,510. The latter has announced he will seek a recount.

In Lynn another long-term Mayor went down to defeat, Mayor J. Fred Manning, who found the opposition of Senator Albert Cole (R) too strong. Senator Cole is one of three members of the 1939-40 Legislature to win Mayoral fights yesterday. Senator Cole polled 19,631 votes to Mayor Manning's 18,315. The latter had served for 10 years.

The third Legislator to emerge victorious was Representative George T. Ashe (D) of Lowell, who defeated Thomas H. Braden, former Mayor and former Senator. Representative Ashe gained considerable legislative fame by his unsuccessful drive for elimination of veterans preference in civil service. Mr. Ashe's total was 21,148 to Mr. Braden's 19,150.

In Cambridge Mayor John W. Lyons won practically a landslide victory over Richard M. Russell, former Mayor and former member of the United States House of Representatives, who was attempting a political comeback. While Mayor Lyons was expected to win his margin of victory was a surprise. He polled 23,319 votes to Mr. Russell's 16,912.

Putnam a Victor

The political future of Mayor Roger L. Putnam (D) of Springfield assumed a bright hue today following his victory over Donald M. Macauley, Republican, by an unofficial vote of 25,107 to 24,610. Mayor Putnam is a prospective candidate for the Democratic Lieutenant Governor nomination in 1940.

The Worcester election found Mayor William A. Bennett (R) piling up a margin of almost 7,000 votes over John S. Sullivan, former Mayor and former Senator, whom he defeated in 1937 by only 91 votes. Mayor Bennett's total this year was 37,647 to 30,890 for Mr. Sullivan.

In Somerville Mayor John M. Lynch (D) was re-elected by a landslide vote. Senator Eugene H. Giroux (D) polled only 11,092 votes less than half Mayor Lynch's 24,428. In 1937 Mayor Lynch defeated Representative Philip Sherman (R), Mr. Giroux's law partner. Mr. Lynch is the first Somerville Mayor since 1931 to win re-election.

The Medford contest was a victory for Mayor John C. Carr (D) who defeated Representative Robert P. Campbell (R) by 11,535 votes to 9,980. This year Medford turned from non-partisan to partisan elections.

Mayor Frank E. Lewis of Everett won his third two-year term. His opponent was Representative Albert E. Morris (D) Democratic Floor Leader in the House of Representatives. Representative Morris was also Mr. Lewis' unsuccessful opponent last year. This year Mayor Lewis polled 9,974 votes to 8,327 for Mr. Morris.

Nutting defeated

In Leominister another legislator unsuccessfully attempted to step into the Mayor's office. Mayor Sidney E. Bell defeated Senator Edward H. Nutting (R) by a vote of 3,198 to 2,319. A third candidate, Elmer E. Whitney, received 1,720 votes.

In other cities the results were:

Fitchburg: Mayor Alfred Woolacott, 10,392; Louis N. M. DesChenes, former Representative, 4,136, and George W. Stanton, former Senator, 1,671.

Gardner: Mayor Fred E. Perry, 3,961, and Nelson Beaudet, 3,200. At the same time the voters, by referendum, increased the Mayor's salary from $1,500 to $2,500 a year.

Marlboro: Mayor Lewis E. Ingalls, 4,153; Charles A. Lyons, former Mayor 3,100.

Pittsfield: Mayor James Fallon, 10,261; Ralph E. Otis, former Representative, 6,899.

Waltham: Mayor Arthur A. Hansen, 9,221; John J. Foster, attorney, 4,693.

N. E. Mayors

Massachusetts

Cambridge	*John W. Lyons
Everett	*Frank E. Lewis
Fitchburg	*Alfred Woollacott
Gardner	*Fred E. Perry
Leominster	*Sidney E. Bell
Lowell	George T. Ashe
Lynn	Albert Coie
Marlboro	*Louis F. Ingalls
Medford	*John C. Carr
Newton	Paul M. Goddard
Pittsfield	*James Fallon
Somerville	*John M. Lynch
Springfield	*Roger L. Putnam
Waltham	*Arthur A. Hansen
Westfield	Mrs. Alice D. Burke
Worcester	*William A. Bennett

New Hampshire

Concord	*John W. Storrs
Keene	*Richard L. Holbrook
Manchester	*Damase Caron
Nashua	†Eugene H. Lemay
Somersworth	*Alfred J. Boucher

Connecticut

Bridgeport	*Jasper McLevy
Hartford	*Thomas J. Spellacy
New Haven	*John W. Murphy

*Re-elected. †Has been Acting Mayor.

Women in Public Offices

Tooke Studio by Doyle

Mrs. Alice D. Burke

Elected Mayor of Westfield, who becomes Massachusetts' first City Chief Executive

Wald Studio

Representative Susan K. Donovan

New City of Boston Councilwoman from East Boston district, the only woman member of the Council

First Bay State Woman Mayor And a Councilwoman Tell Aims

Today Massachusetts has its first woman Mayor and Boston has a new City Councilwoman as a result of yesterday's elections.

In Westfield, Mrs. Alice D. Burke, by a narrow margin, defeated Mayor Raymond H. Cowing, against whom she had previously run two years ago.

In East Boston, Ward 1, Representative Susan K. Donovan, widow of Councilor Timothy F. Donovan, defeated Representative James S. Coffey by 23 votes. Mrs. Donovan also is the daughter of a politician, the late Representative Manassah Bradley of East Boston. For the next two years she will occupy the seat formerly held by her husband.

Mrs. Donovan sees the need for several reforms in East Boston.

"The first thing I want to do when I get in office," she said when interviewed today, "is to have traffic lights put on Bennington Street. Next would be to have the Elevated improve their service here. We also very badly need playgrounds for children. I am also in favor of having beaches at Orient Heights, Condor Street and at Jeffries' Point, and of having a wall built along Condor Street.

"I am also coming out for the positive removal of the hulks at the Meridian Street bridge."

Women in politics? Mrs. Donovan thinks they do very well.

"I think women do as well as men, and that men are very favorable to women in politics today," she said. "I find they are usually willing to co-operate."

The new Mayor of Westfield, Mrs. Burke, was a school teacher for 20 years, up until the time when a law was passed barring married women from teaching in Westfield. Thereupon, she promptly entered the political arena, serving four years on the School Committee, one as Secretary. She was nominated for the Mayoralty during this tenure of office, but was disqualified because of a city ruling that no member of the School Committee could hold any other office.

The thing that makes Mrs. Burke happiest over her victory, she said in an interview at Westfield today, is the fact that, as Mayor, she will be chairman of the School Board, where her heart really belongs, she confided.

"The first thing I am doing is having a general survey made of every department in the City of Westfield," Mrs. Burke revealed. "That means every aspect of every department, its economics, its personnel, its general setup. It will be a few months before this is completed, and until I have this in my hands, I will not be ready to take action of any kind whatsoever."

Robert G. Rosegrant Made Registrar of Art Museum

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts announces the appointment of Robert Gardner Rosegrant to the post of Registrar. Since 1935 he has been assistant Director of the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, and before that he was a member of the staff of the Cherry Town school at Darien, Conn.

He is a graduate of the Harvard University class of 1926. He specialized at Harvard in the fine arts and took graduate work in the field of education at Cornell University, the University of Michigan and Yale University. The position of Registrar became vacant on the passing of Hanford Lyman Story last June. In the meantime the work has been carried on by Miss Dorothy Field, who will continue on the staff, as Mr. Rosegrant's assistant.

Relief Stamp To Buy Food, Is R. I. Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Within a month Providence will launch the food stamp plan for distribution of surplus agricultural products and by early in 1940, if the plan is successful, it will be inaugurated in other cities and towns in the State.

Providence will be the first City in New England and the fourteenth in the Country to begin operation of the plan, which will afford those on relief an opportunity to gain additional benefits at no extra cost.

The project is sponsored by the State Department of Social Welfare in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture.

Vincent Sorrentino, Director of the State Department of Social Welfare, said if the plan proves as good as it sounds, "we will put it into effect in every city and town in the State, probably in a couple of months. The State will operate the plan for towns too small to undertake it themselves."

Boston Council

Ward
1— Susan K. Donovan.
2—*William J. Galvin.
3— Joseph Russo.
4—*Perlie Dyar Chase.
5—*Henry L. Shattuck.
6— Joseph M. Scannell.
7— Thomas E. Linehan.
8— William E. Hurley.
9— Daniel F. Sullivan.
10—*William A. Carey.
11—*Edward L. Englert.
12—*Charles I. Taylor.
13—*Edward A. Hutchinson, Jr.
14— Joseph J. Gottlieb.
15—*John B. Kelly.
16—*Philip Austin Fish.
17— John C. Wickes.
18— James J. Goode, Jr.
19—*James M. Langan.
20—*Theodore F. Lyons.
21— Michael J. Ward.
22—*Maurice H. Sullivan.

*Re-elected.

School Committee

(Complete Returns)

Clement A. Norton	84,601
Joseph P. White	64,802
Daniel J. McDevitt	47,931
Patrick J. Foley	42,908
Hattie H. Smith	26,689
John J. Burke	23,413
Anna M. Niland	21,611
John V. Lyons	18,764
Josephine H. Lally	18,203
William W. Drummey	16,460
John J. Sullivan	13,426
Albert West	13,222
A. P. McCulloch	11,637
J. A. Nobile	11,245
E. J. Walsh	8,317
A. Welch	7,760
Otis Archer Hood	5,147
J. H. Sheldon	5,051
F. X. Morse	5,038
P. M. Aversa	4,981
J. Welch	4,676
J. S. Vahey	3,887

Boston Voters Grant Mayors A Permit to Seek Re-Election

Mayor Tobin, after nearly two years in office, during a period when Boston municipal problems have survived a fiscal crisis, received a personal endorsement of his Administration today on a referendum vote permitting the Mayor of Boston to seek re-election.

This is the first time that the City of Boston has ever permitted a Mayor of Boston, with a four-year term, to seek re-election by which an eight-year tenure of rule could be established, or even longer without any provision of recall.

The final vote on the referendum allowing the Mayor to succeed himself was: Yes, 85,410. No, 67,501.

The vote was hailed as a triumph by Mayor Tobin's lieutenants and was generally interpreted as the most important of the issues before the electorate at this election. Opposition came from former Gov. James M. Curley and his retinue; and from various candidates who some day may hope to run for Mayor, and their followers.

Carried 19 Wards

The mayoral referendum carried 19 of the 22 wards, only East Boston, the North, West and South Ends and part of South Boston handing Mayor Tobin a "no" majority vote.

The East Boston opposition to the proviso permitting the Mayor to succeed himself was aroused by political controversy over the closing of the East Boston relief station (subsequently reopened on a reduced scale), and the reduction of ferry service.

The opposition to Mr. Tobin in Ward 3 and Ward 6 is not as easily explained, but in these sections of the City such political leaders as former Governor Curley—who spoke out against the referendum—are strong. Even though these wards did by majority oppose the referendum, the vote was close.

While comparisons are not always reliable indices of political strength, a compariosn of the percentage vote received by Mr. Tobin in the mayoralty vote two years ago and the referendum vote today indicates the Mayor is on solid ground. In the 1937 mayoralty election there were 272,800 votes cast, Mr. Tobin receiving 105,500 or 38 per cent. On today's referendum, 152,911 votes were cast and the Mayor received 85,400 or 55 per cent.

Bond Issue Vote

A second referendum, providing for a referendum on bond issues by the Mayor and City Council, carried every ward and was overwhelmingly approved, 87,949 to 35,247.

The second referendum, allowing citizens to force a referendum on bond issues authorized by the Mayor and City Council, carried every ward by two, three and four to one revealing a decided interest by voters against unwarranted bond issues or loan orders.

Referendum voting on bond issues is fairly common in American cities and is already in effect in several Massachusetts cities and towns.

The 1939 law passed by the Legislature and now approved by the voters, provides that a loan authorization (with certain exceptions) by the Mayor and City Council shall not become effective for 20 days. Within that time 12 per cent of the registered voters may petition for submission of the question to approval by the electorate.

Thereupon, the loan order is suspended from becoming effective and the Council reconsiders it. If the Council does not rescind it, the order is submitted to the voters at the next regular city election or at a special election called by the Council.

The question of accepting this referendum was on the ballots of all Massachusetts cities and towns not already having this provision and late returns this afternoon indicated approval by the voters everywhere.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
11:00	WRUL	11.73mc

For Thursday, Nov. 9

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

3:30	WRUL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, Nov. 9

1:30 p. m.—WORL, Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—Symphonic Hour.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:15 p. m.—American Academy of Arts and Sciences.
10:00 p. m.—"Understanding Music": Dr. Donald J. Grout, Harvard University: "The Netherlands Music of the 15th Century."
10:30 p. m.—"Looking Starwards": Dr. Loring B. Andrews.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—News summary. GSF, 15.14 meg., 19.8 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSB, 9.51 meg., 31.5 m.
Budapest—7 p. m.—"Hungarian Pictures." HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; light music; tourist notes. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Tenor, with orchestra. YV5RC, 5.9 meg., 51.7 m.
Berlin—7:45 p. m.—Press review (English). DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—"World Affairs," H. Wickham Steed. GSF, 15.14 meg., 19.8 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSB, 9.51 meg., 31.5m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Eindhoven—8:25 p. m.—Netherlands Salute. PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—New Japanese music. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Paris—9:40 p. m.—Gramophone records. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.4 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Paris—11:00 p. m.—Leading press articles (in English). TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.3 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

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Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Dramatic sketch..	"Gypsy Caravan"	"Girl Alone"; sketch....	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club".....
5:15	"Billy and Betty"..	"Gene and Glenn"; songs and patter.....	"Against the Storm"....	Ireene Wicker, songs....	Sport reports .....
5:30	Drama; music		"Jack Armstrong": sk..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch.....	"Little Orphan Annie"..	Frank Ryan, comment..	News Service .....
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather; music..	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Music; news	"Football Roundup"....	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:30	Sports comment	Serenaders	"Musical Rendezvous"..	News Service	Sport comment .....
6:45	Today in Europe...	Lowell Thomas, news....	"Musical Rendezvous"..	Sport reports	"The Real Glory".....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Concert Music .....
7:15	"Lum and Abner"...	"Mr. Keen"; sketch....	"I Love a Mystery"; sk.	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service .....
7:30	Burns and Allen;	The Revelers	"Inside 'of Sports"....	"The Lone Ranger";	Leighton Gray's Orch..
7:45	comedy; music	Bob Evans, sports.....	"Names in the News"...	dramatic sketch	Pete Herman's Orchestra
8:00	Al Pearce and His	"Breezing Along";	Hollywood Playhouse:	Sammy Kaye's Orch....	Housing talk .....
8:15	Gang	Johnny Green's Orch...	"For All Our Lives"...	Sammy Kaye's Orch....	Al Booris' Orchestra....
8:30	Paul Whiteman's	"Quicksilver"; quiz pro-	Red Skelton; Edna Still-	Everett Hoagland's Or...	Leo Mack's Orchestra..
8:45	Orch.; war news..	gram	well; chorus; orchestra	Everett Hoagland's Or...	Vocalists .....
9:00	Theater: Lillian	Thanksgiving Message ..	The New Fred Allen	Recorded speaker	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Gish; John Beal	Charles Barnett's Orch..	Show: Merry Macs; Al-	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...	cal Album" .....
9:30	in "Another Lan-	"Harvey and Dell";	len Ari Players; inter-	"Music by Faith"; vo-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	guage": music	George Harris' Orch....	view; orchestra	calists; orchestra	cal Album" .....
10:00	"Dr. Christian of	New England Talks It	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing..	News Service .....
10:15	River's End"	Over	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch..
10:30	Sports; news	New England Talks It	Kay Kyser's College of	"Moonlight Sonata"	Leo Mack's Orchestra...
10:45	Music; weather	Over	Musical Knowledge	"Romance in Rhythm" .	Pete Herman's Orch....
11:00	Paul Sullivan	"News Reporter"	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch..	"Sportoscope" .....
11:15	Dance orchestra ..	"Music You Want".....	Weather Service	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	Al Booris' Orchestra....
11:30	Benny Goodman's	"Music You Want".....	Artie Shaw's Orchestra.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.....	Ray Whiteley's Music...
11:45	Orchestra	"Music You Want".....	Artie Shaw's Orchestra.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.....	News Service .....

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15	Top o' the Morning	Bradley Kincaid	News comment	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie".....	News Service	.....
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	'Young America Speaks'	.....
8:00	Today in Europe...	"Breakfast in Bedlam":	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Salute" .....
8:15	Caroline Cabot	music; comedy	Local news; weather....	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Salute" .....
8:30	"Jimmie and Dick"	"Breakfast in Bedlam":	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms" .	"Dusty Rider and His
8:45	"Musical Clock" ...	music; comedy	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms" .	Silver Spurs" .....
9:00	"Food Magician" ..	News; talk	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker .....
9:15	American School of	"Musical Clock"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker .....
9:30	the Air	"Harvey and Dell"; sk..	"Alice Blair"; sketch...	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy" .....
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Don Artiste, pianist....	"Concert Miniatures" ..	"Songs of Italy" .....
10:00	Kitty Kelly; sketch	'Thunder Over Paradise'	"The Man I Married" ..	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies .
10:15	Myrt and Marge...	Mildred W. Carlson.....	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies .
10:30	"Hilltop House" ..	Rosa Lee, soprano.....	"Just Plain Bill"; sk...	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"..
10:45	"Stepmother"; sk..	"We Women"	"Woman in White"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organ....	"Shopping With You"..
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry talk	Franklin G. Field, bari-
11:15	"Brenda Curtis" ..	"Right to Happiness"..	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Highlights, Halftones".	tone; organ .....
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk...	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics ...	Fashion Congress .....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger..	"Road of Life"; sketch..	Network speaker	News Service .....
12:00	Hedda Hopper	News; Noonday Review..	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks.	"The O'Neills"; sketch.	Agricultural talk	Italian program .....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program..	Sports; weather .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia".....	Italian music program..	"The Monitor News"...
1:00	"The Goldbergs" ..	Blaufuss' Orchestra ...	News Service	"Women's Club News...	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15	"Life Beautiful" ..	"Ellen Randolph"; sk...	"Tone Tapestries"	"Musical Memories" ...	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30	"Road of Life" ..	News Service	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Musical Memories" ...	Leslie Parker, tenor...
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	Musicale	hold talk	Enoch Light's Orch....	Leslie Parker, tenor...
2:00	Dramatic sketch ..	"Ideas That Came	"Betty and Bob"	Sport comment	"Rhythmic Romance" ..
2:15	Dramatic sketch ..	True"; dramatization..	"Grimm's Daughter" ..	"Fashions in Rhythm"..	Tex and Slim .....
2:30	"Your Family"; sk.	"Rhythm and Song";	"Valiant Lady"; drama	Sport comment	Soprano recital .....
2:45	"My Son and I"...	vocalist; orchestra	Hymns of All Churches.	Sport reports	News Service .....
3:00	"Joyce Jordan" ...	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Concert Orchestra	Sport reports .....
3:15	"Society Girl" ...	"The Chase Twins"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; drama..	'Seven Men and a Maid'	"Melody Mart" .....
3:30	News Service	Vass Family, songs.....	Pepper Young's Family.	Bob Millar's Orchestra..	"Melody Mart" .....
3:45	"Fiesta"; music ...	News; weather	"The Guiding Light"...	Bob Millar's Orchestra..	Organ Concert .....
4:00	Eddie Lee	Club Matinee; variety...	"Backstage Wife"; sk...	Government Reports ...	Sport reports .....
4:15	Talk; music	Club Matinee; variety...	"Stella Dallas"	Leo Freudberg's Orch...	Sport reports .....
4:30	"Shoppers' Quiz" ..	Dramatization	"Vic and Sade"	Clark Crandall, songs...	"Consolairs" .....
4:45	"Shoppers' Quiz" ..	Dramatization; news ...	"Midstream"; sketch ...	'Rhythm in Rhyme Time'	Musicale .....
5:00	Dramatization	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...	"Girl Alone"; sketch....	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club".....
5:15	"Billy and Betty"..	'Gene and Glenn': songs	"Against the Storm"....	Ireene Wicker, songs....	Sport reports .....
5:30	Drama; music	and patter	"Jack Armstrong"; sk..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch.....	"Little Orphan Annie"..	Sport comment	News Service .....
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; "Dinner Dance"..	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:15	Bill Elliot, songs...	News; weather	"Football Roundup"....	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	"Dinner Dance"	"Musical Rendezvous"..	News Service	Sport comment .....
6:45	Today in Europe...	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendezvous"..	Sport reports	Bernard Sullivan, talk..
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Concert Music .....
7:15	Movie talk	"Mr. Keen"; sketch....	"I Love a Mystery".....	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service .....
7:30	"Vox Pop"; inter-	"Massachusetts on the	News dramatizations	"Curtain Calls"	Leighton Gray's Orch...
7:45	views	March"	'Leaders in Dance Time'	"Curtain Calls"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket";	"Don't Forget"; quiz	"One Man's Family";	"The Green Hornet";	Housing talk .....
8:15	questions; answers	program	dramatic sketch	Dramatization	Al Booris' Orchestra....
8:30	"Strange as It	Joe Penner; Jacques	"Those We Love"; dra-	Governor Saltonstall ...	Leo Mack's Orchestra...
8:45	Seems"; war news	Renard's Orchestra	matic sketch	Bernie Cummins' Orch...	Studio speakers .....
9:00	Major Bowes' ama-	Paul A. Dever, talk....	"Good News of 1940";	Lew Conrad's Orch.....	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur hour	Symphony orchestra ..	Walter Huston; Nan	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...	cal Album" .....
9:30	Major Bowes' ama-	America's Town Meet-	Sunderland in "The	Paul Whiteman's Orch..	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	teur hour	ing: "How Will the	Commodore Marries" ..	Paul Whiteman's Orch..	cal Album" .....
10:00	Col. Louis Johnson,	War Situation Affect	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Raymond Gram Swing..	News Service .....
10:15	talk	Unemployment?"	Lou Holtz; Lucille Ball;	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch...
10:30	Sports; news	"Gene and Glenn".....	Chester Morris; Larry	Concert Revue: Henry	Leo Mack's Orchestra...
10:45	Music; weather ...	Vocalists	Adler; orchestra	Weber's Orchestra; so-	Swing Orchestra .....
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather..	News Service	loists	"Sportoscope" .....
11:15	Ozzie Nelson's Or.	"Music You Want".....	Weather Service	Bunny Berigan's Orch..	Al Booris' Orchestra....
11:30	Benny Goodman's	"Music You Want".....	Jan Savitt's Orchestra..	Andy Kirk's Orchestra..	Ray Whitley's music...
11:45	Orchestra	"Music You Want".....	Jan Savitt's Orchestra..	Lyle Murphy's Orch.....	News Service .....

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Grants, Scholarships Provide Eighth of N. H. Students' Cost

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 8—Scholarships, Federal grants, university employment and loans provide an eighth of the expense of students at the University of New Hampshire, according to figures published by the University's Treasurer. It is estimated that it cost the 2,000 students approximately $1,200,000 to attend the University for the past year, and that they received assistance in various forms, other than from their own financial resources, totaling $150,568, which works out about $75 for each student a year.

This aid went to 1,012 students, or approximately half the student body. The most widespread type of assistance was employment by the University. For acting as waiters, janitors, proctors, library and laboratory assistants and in other posts, 444 students received more than $38,000 last year. The National Youth Administration program provided assistance of $29,271 to 421 students, and loans of $51,178 were made to 439 students.

* * *

Age Relief Cost Rises

Age assistance cases and the amount spent in this field is constantly increasing, according to the latest figures of the State Department of Public Welfare. For August there were 4,493 age assistance cases in the State, 17.5 per cent of the State's population of 70 years or more, according to the last census.

The gain has been constant, with an increase of 730 cases in a year and 76 for October.

Expenditures of $109,057 in August was the largest month's disbursements since inauguration of this type of aid in February, 1936.

This phase of assistance is expected to become an increasingly larger item of expense when the age limit is cut to 65 the first of next year, but it is possible that the inauguration of age pensions under the Social Security Act will at least partially offset the increase in old age benefits.

* * *

The honor of being New Hampshire's potato "king" is taken this year, for the third consecutive time, by John R. Jackson and his son, Charles, of Colebrook. The Jacksons won the crown this year with an average yield of 520 bushels to an acre. Not only have the Jacksons taken the honor for the last three years, but they also hold the all-time high for having produced an average of 532 bushels an acre in 1934 on the lot in competition.

This year 28 potato growers in the State made the 300 Bushel Club by raising an average of 300 bushels or more on a three-acre plot. The grower is at liberty to enter any three-acre plot he may desire. Then a record is kept of the yield from these three-acre plots from which the potato monarch is selected. Second honors this year go to Eldon Corbett, also of Colebrook, with an average of 515 bushels to an acre, and third honors go to R. N. Johnson of Walpole, with an average yield of 498 bushels.

* * *

Auto Precautions Listed

John F. Griffin, State Motor Vehicle Commissioner, has launched a highway safety campaign aimed at reducing winter driving accidents. Commissioner Griffin declared that "skidding and inadequate traction provide the most serious cold weather hazard. It takes from five to eight times longer to stop on an icy surface, particularly if the car does not have tire chains, and there is reduced visibility in winter, partly because of longer hours of darkness and partly because of frequent snow storms. The State is doing all it can to reduce winter liability, but motorists who indulge in cold weather driving must try to help themselves."

The Commissioner has issued suggestions on driving in the winter months, including reduction of speed, assurance that safety devices are in good order, reduction of tire pressure and distribution of the load evenly, maintenance of clear vision, anticipation of ice, slow application of brakes, and "keep a steady foot on the accelerator to avoid spinning the rear wheels. If a skid starts, turn the front wheels in the direction the rear is skidding. On slippery pavements, try out the brakes occasionally to get the feel of the road. Keep speed down and car in gear. Avoid quick stops and sudden changes in direction."

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

By His Excellency
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL
GOVERNOR

A PROCLAMATION
1939

Time-honored custom calls upon us to observe Thanksgiving Day. It is a good custom, whose proclaimed purpose is worthy of all acceptation. Sincerity here is of the essence. Not for revelry and sport, and not for the inauguration of Christmas shopping, is this day set apart. It may furnish opportunity for wholesome recreation and sport, and it may be followed by stimulated buying; but the purpose of this Proclamation is, without sham or pretense, to call upon our people to give thanks to "the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation."

If some of us, because of bewildering and distressing conditions at home and abroad, wonder what sources of thanksgiving there are at this particular time, let us remind ourselves of the historical origin of Thanksgiving in America, and the conditions which surrounded it. One-half of the little Pilgrim band at Plymouth had died during the preceding year. Four households were wiped out entirely, and only four households were left unentered by what Bradford called the "General Sickness." They had no prosperity. Their harvest was not bountiful. Yet out of these meager remnants they made their Thanksgiving, gave solemn thanks to Almighty God, and shared their scanty store with the Indians. We have far greater material reasons for gratitude than had our Pilgrim sires when they observed the first Thanksgiving Day on these shores. And we also have infinitely greater reasons than had the poor and persecuted Hebrews of Old Testament times, and yet the Book of Psalms, which is the expression of their lives, is the greatest collection of thanksgiving literature in the world. Thus it would seem that a disposition to give thanks springs not so much from material benefits as from an attitude of mind and a condition of soul which give one a sense of values, enabling him to see the spiritual in the material, the eternal in the temporal, the permanent in the transient.

It is meet and right that this disposition should be evoked and fostered, for it helps to maintain the spiritual conception of life in a crassly materialistic age.

We have reason to give thanks for the commonplace blessings of life,—thanks to God that the smile of His favor has charmed the earth to yield her increase in food to sustain our bodies and in beauty to delight our souls; thanks to God for our homes, and for the peace and security that surround them, and for the loved ones that bless and brighten them.

Let us be thankful, too, for America, and for the fact that it is still "the land of the free and the home of the brave," and for democracy which holds that every person is valuable because he is a person. When we remember how autocracies enslave the bodies, minds and consciences of men; how ferociously they suppress criticism; how rigidly they censor speech and press, education and religion; when we remember their persecutions and blood purges, then with utter sincerity we should thank God for the Bill of Rights incorporated in the Constitution of the United States, guaranteeing us free speech, free press, freedom of assembly and petition, freedom of religion, freedom of person and property against unwarranted seizure, and trial by jury in courts of law.

We cannot seriously meditate long upon these blessings without praying that they may be continued. And such praying, if honestly and intelligently done, will lead us to dedicate ourselves anew to the preservations of "the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity." That means that we should aim at the social habits of sincerity instead of pretense, good will instead of hate, tolerance instead of bigotry, peace instead of war. We must not allow liberty to become license. We must balance individual freedom by social responsibility. We must control emotion by intelligence. Instead of resorting to physical force and violence, let us rely upon education to sway public opinion.

Since, as the Psalmist declares, "it is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord," and since the prayer of self-dedication which grows out of sincere thanksgiving is good for ourselves not only, but also for that code of ethics and that way of life which we call democracy, therefore, I, Leverett Saltonstall, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do proclaim Thursday, November 30, next, as a day of

Thanksgiving and Prayer

and do earnestly recommend that on that day the people, assembled in places of worship and in their homes, give expression to their feelings of gratitude to our kind Heavenly Father for the many blessings He has bestowed upon us.

GIVEN at the Executive Chamber in Boston, this first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and sixty-fourth.

By His Excellency the Governor,
Leverett Saltonstall

FREDERIC W. COOK,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

God Save The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Newsboys Ask Mrs. Agassiz: Speech Forum Will Continue

Fourteen newsboys wrote a letter, and each one signed it, imploring Mrs. Maximilian Agassiz to continue the "Agassiz Forum" rather than furnish an accredited instructor in English, as she had planned to do this season. "We, the members of the Word Study Class," wrote this group of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, "are asking you again this season to guide us on the path toward more exactitude in speech."

The sidewalks of Tremont and Washington Streets, and the rest of downtown Boston, not being an especially favorable background for the attaining of "more exactitude in speech," the boys have apparently considered the informal word classes an indispensable form of recreational counteraction. The "Forum," therefore, will continue to meet, under Mrs. Agassiz's guidance. The question of when they should "get together" again was introduced last Thursday, but the boys were ready for the catch. They rejected the expression, for they had just been warned against the poverty in vocabulary which induced such statements as: "I got up in the morning and I got my breakfast and I got a car downtown and I got to the office and I got a telephone call and I got on my coat and got after that situation. . . ." No, they would not "get together again." They would "convene," one boy suggested, but although he had with him a convincing quotation from the Constitution, about the convening of Congress, to support him, that was ruled out as rather too "high-hat." They simply decided they would meet again at the accustomed time.

To ascertain how much was remembered from last season Mrs. Agassiz, whose approach to her subject is as informal as a chat with an afternoon caller, requested a definition of the difference between "number and figure." Up flew one slim arm, which had been vigorously handing out the "peach" edition earlier in the evening to the homeward-hurrying commuter, and a triumphant young voice exclaimed, "A number you think. A figure you put down."

Notebooks having every margin utilized to the extreme degree of economy, and scraps of paper retrieved, one might deduce from their appearance, from their hiding place in a box of shoe-shine equipment, indicated profound and voluntary research. Examples abounded of proper and improper use of such words as "nice," "intriguing," "so," "work," "labor," "service," and other terms commonly abused.

Probation officers need have no fear of the "Forum" boys' joining the "Purple Wasps," to paraphrase the name of juvenile gangsterdom, while they employ their leisure so enthusiastically in the pursuit of "more exactitude in speech."

P. S.

Port Authority Hits at Hopkins

Protesting the dissemination of "erroneous publicity" by the United States Department of Commerce, the Boston Port Authority takes issue with Harry Hopkins, Chairman of the Foreign Trades Zones Board of the Federal Department of Commerce, for putting out a type of publicity it declares is "vague, incorrect and misleading," it was learned yesterday.

A publicity release was issued by the Governmental department under date of Oct. 23, which reproduced an address delivered in New York on Oct. 10, by Newbold Morris, President of the Council, City of New York.

In a letter to Mr. Hopkins, Richard Parkhurst, Vice-Chairman and Secretary of the Port Authority, declares that freight rates were not lowered during the World War emergency, to divert traffic away from congested New York piers, as the address declares was the case. Neither the Director General who had control of all railroads during the World War, nor the Interstate Commerce Commission instituted lower rail rates at any seaboard port either prior to or subsequent to the so-called Federal control period, Mr. Parkhurst declared.

Byrd's Snow Cruiser Stalled, May Miss Antarctic Sailing

A probability that Admiral Richard E. Byrd's snow cruiser, now stalled again in New York State, would not reach Boston in time for transport to Antarctica appeared today when the skipper of the motorship North Star said he had orders "to aim for a sailing tomorrow night," the Associated Press reported.

"We won't wait long for the cruiser," said Lieut. Commander Isak K. T. Lystad, Captain of the Interior Department's motorship, adding that, while the scheduled sailing was for tomorrow night, other work which had to be done might delay departure "until the following day."

It appeared impossible that the snow cruiser could reach Boston before next week.

Commander Lystad was named skipper of the North Star to succeed Capt. Stafford Whitlam.

The second ship of the expedition—Admiral Byrd's old barkentine Bear—is scheduled to sail a week from tomorrow, and it was generally believed that if the snow cruiser fails to keep its date with the North Star, the Bear would be unable to carry it.

Byrd's Diplodocus Is Stalled Again

PAVILION, N. Y., Nov. 8 (AP)—The Byrd expedition's ill-starred Antarctic snow cruiser broke down again today at the junction of routes 63 and 20, in Genesee County, and Corporal T. F. Martin of Avon State Police sub-station said, "Nobody seems to know when they'll get it started again."

First reports, Corporal Martin said, were that the right front wheel brake had "frozen," but later word was the huge machine's motors were in trouble.

The 75,000-pound monster was due in Avon, N. Y., at noon after leaving Hamburg, N. Y., at dawn today.

Dr. Thomas C. Poulter, pilot of the cruiser, said gears in an electric motor which drives the right front wheel had jammed. He tried in vain to free the gears by rocking the huge machine.

Secret Service Men Cautioned

Federal secret service men in Boston were charged today with threatening the civil liberty of two Fitchburg men by U. S. Commissioner Harry N. Guterman—but after hearing the case the Commissioner held the men, charged with passing counterfeit money, in $1,000 bail for the Federal Grand Jury.

The men, Archie R. Del Nomico and Anthony Carbone, were detained as suspects by Federal officers in Worcester, Oct. 25, but were not arrested until three days later.

On this action by the secret service men, Commissioner Guterman said:

"Our civil liberties are threatened when a man is held under color of process until he breaks down or gives a confession. The charge of suspicious person may hold in the State courts but not in the Federal courts."

Also held by Commissioner Guterman in bail today was Harold B. Jewett of Reading, assistant postmaster there since 1918. He was charged with embezzlement of $13,800 in Federal funds, said to be the largest theft by a postal employee in this area. Jewett was held in $2,000 bail.

U. S. Ship Changes To Panama's Flag

The flag of Panama was raised this afternoon on the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey tanker H. H. Rogers, by Alfred R. Shrigley, Vice-Consul for the Republic of Panama. It was believed that this was the first change of ship registry to be made since passage of the new neutrality legislation preventing operation of American flag vessels in danger zones during the European war.

Permission for the change was obtained from the Maritime Commission on Sept. 28. It is understood that similar changes are contemplated for some 16 other vessels of this company's fleet.

National Maritime Union officials in Boston immediately protested to their New York headquarters, pointing out that the vessel probably will now be manned by a foreign crew.

Large Panama flags are painted on the side of the tanker, which is at present docked at the Walworth Manufacturing Company plant in South Boston, and the words Republica de Panama are also painted conspicuously on it.

11 Nations' Ships In Boston Harbor

Ships of 11 nationalities were either in the Port of Boston or due to arrive today. They included the new Netherlands motor vessel Bantam, in from the East Indies with 10,000 tons of freight; the Swedish ship Ada Gorthon, loading pig iron for Sweden; the American Sage Brush, due to load three navy torpedoes for the Mare Island Navy Yard in California; the Latvian Abgara, in from Newfoundland with iron ore; the Japanese Kongo Maru from Japanese ports; the Honduran Argual, sailing today for the tropics; the Norwegian Beaulieu, discharging oil at Everett; the Estonian Keila from Scandinavian ports; the Yugoslavian Aust and several British vessels whose names and movements were to be kept secret.

Bette Davis Buys N. H. Homestead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SUGAR HILL, N. H., Nov. 8—Bette Davis, motion picture actress, has purchased a secluded homestead in this town, which she will remodel for a home.

Miss Davis spent several weeks here in the mountains and made many friends. One day she stopped for dinner at a CCC camp.

Only Tall Men Wanted For Service in Panama

This job of going to Panama to help Uncle Sam keep guard over the Panama Canal is likely to make those American doughboys who are chosen "look down" on everyone else.

Young men who hope to serve with the Army of Panama must be at least 5 feet, 10 inches tall, the First Corps Area Recruiting Division disclosed today, but the minimum requirement for other branches of the service is only 5 feet, 4.

The reason: "Short men get lost in the heavy Panamanian undergrowth."

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Our intriguing stock of fine hand-tooled leather affords an attractive selection of practical gifts to care for your most exacting needs. In addition to the leather featured here, remember, we receive new shipments weekly from Europe to replenish our Gift Shop stock in every department.

You will find our collection of Christmas cards economical, interesting and very appropriate. Come in and look around—it will make your Christmas shopping a pleasure.

Carbone
342 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We can well imagine that the mothers of those girls who have reached the "misses" stage in life have much to contend with. We mean as far as clothes are concerned . . . for this is invariably the time when their idea of a femme fatale dress is some kind of sophisticated model that even mother doesn't think she herself is quite up to yet! And as for shoes; well there you have something else again. For though the girls of today are for the most part sportswomen enough to appreciate those good old brown and white sport shoes for most of their waking moments, the problem of high heels must (from all we hear) enter into the dinner table conversation.

Personally, we'd say that mother must have a pretty keen looking pair of shoes to offer in place of those that her daughter is visualizing . . . and we thought of this the minute we saw a pair of flat (or at least low) heeled pumps at Jordan Marsh's for something like $5. They were in alligator grain, and just the thing for tweed skirts, jersey dresses, and flannel things. For even though they haven't high heels, the fact that they're a strip pump, with no trimming whatsoever on them, gives them that grown-up look. These are in the Young Moderns' Shop, which is in the main store on the third floor. And, incidentally, there was an oxford there that matched them; in case she prefers an oxford. Either way we still think they're extremely smart for the young girl who isn't as yet allowed to appear in high heels!

* * *

The Babushkas Are Back Again

Hurray for the little "Babushkas" . . . they're back again. In fact they're getting to be perennial affairs; and no wonder. For they're one of the most versatile little bonnets that have been brought out. For that's what they are, nothing more or less than glorified baby bonnets that women wear tied down under their chins (one chin per woman, we mean!). This year they come in velveteens and corduroys. The corduroys are less dressy, and are edged with baby lamb, or something. But the black velvet (rayon, if it makes any difference to you) ones are all dolled up with white rabbit . . . which is of course supposed to look ermine. And doesn't do such a bad job of it at that. The cotton velveteen is all fixed up with a tiny strip of mink for a banding that frames your face. And they'll fit anybody, and sell for $1.98 at Filene's. In loads of colors.

* * *

Imported Fabrics at Bottom Prices

Of course we can't say as to how long this material is going to last, because after all it's at a terrific markdown and that sort of thing; but it's still worth trying for. We mean the imported fabrics R. H. White has been selling.

A regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday feature.

STEINWAY

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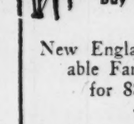

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Mid-Western Rivals Now Here in New England as Line Coaches for Grid Elevens

Al Kawal and Ed Krause Pursue Similar Careers

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A couple of Mid-Westerners who formed a friendship when they were arch rivals on the gridiron and on the basketball floor and who carried that friendship into their after-college days now find themselves in the same sort of business in the same part of the country.

The two are Al Kawal, former guard for Northwestern both in basketball and football, and Ed "Moose" Krause, former All-America football tackle for Notre Dame and center for its court team. Al and Ed are now line coaches in football, here in Massachusetts, the former at Boston University and the latter at Holy Cross.

Began in 1932

This friendship began one fall Saturday afternoon back in 1932, when Al was a sophomore and Ed a junior, although neither realized it began then until both had left their respective universities.

Kawal would probably never have played opposite Krause in football had it not been for a particular defense the Hanley brothers, Dick, head coach, and Pat, his assistant and now head coach at B. U., devised to stop the Notre Dame running attack. Up to this game Al had been stationed at quarterback for his blocking, but with the new defense he was shifted to guard.

Butterfly Defense

Calling it the butterfly defense, Hanley dropped back the tackles and played a five-man line. Al's job as guard was to shift which ever way the Notre Dame backfield shifted, so that he would always play to their strength. Consequently, when the Ramblers went to the left, Al went to the right and thus came face to face with Left Tackle Krause, 245 pounds of solid muscle, and six feet, five inches of football player. Against him Al threw a mere 170 pounds, but it was a full 170 pounds of wiry strength.

How well the defense worked against Notre Dame may be seen from the fact that the Irish were held to a minus 49 yards on the ground, as Al recalls it. The South Bend boys, however, won the game 21-0 on one long run, a pass completion over the safety man's (Pug Rentner's) head, and a triple lateral pass.

Known for Basketball

When these two linemen get together of an evening, as they often do now, Krause has a bit the better of it as Notre Dame beat Northwestern both years both were playing against each other. In basketball, however, Al comes out on top, for he can remember two victories his sophomore year, and one during his junior.

Interesting to note, according to Kawal, is that Krause went to Notre Dame far better known because of his basketball ability than for his football prowess, yet it was in the latter sport in which he excelled in college. While in De La Salle High School in Chicago, Big Ed was a member of the 1929 and 1930 teams which won the national Catholic interscholastic tournaments held at Loyola University, thus becoming the second team in the history of the tournament to win two consecutive titles.

Kawal's Activities

Kawal's high school athletic activities embraced five sports—football, basketball, wrestling, track, and boxing, and he excelled in all. At Northwestern he was an All-Conference guard in football for two years, and the same in basketball for one. He captained both the football and basketball teams his senior year, the only athlete in the history of the Big Ten to captain two major sports. Following graduation, he was selected to play on the college All-Star eleven against the Chicago Bears at Soldiers Field, Chicago, before 80,000 persons in 1935. He is now in his fifth year as varsity line coach at B. U.

♪ ♪ ♪

Al's line suffered quite a loss when it became known that Ray Needham, the Terriers' outstanding center, would be unavailable for the game with Cincinnati at Cincinnati this Saturday . . . Ray was injured in last week's game with Manhattan . . . Coach Hanley plans to start five sophomores—Walter Williams, Gus Sullivan, and Charlie Thomas and Bill Barry—in the backfield, and Sid Michaels at center . . . Thomas, incidentally, will be playing before almost a home crowd—he comes from Dayton, Ohio . . . Hopes are high that Jim McDonald, regular end, may be ready for the game with the Bearcats . . . If he does not start, Sophomore George Murphy will take his place . . . The number "seven" means more to Hanley than just a touchdown and the point after . . . His automobile registration number is 77,700, his telephone number is 7777, and he wore No. 7 on his jersey during his college playing days . . . When the telephone company issued Pat the number, the official stated that it was for a touchdown in every quarter.

Nutmeggers Keep Harrier Crown In Springfield Meet

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 8 (AP)—The Connecticut State harriers retained their Connecticut Valley cross-country championship, and along with it the E. M. Switzer, Jr., Trophy, yesterday by capturing five of the first eight places in the 4.1-mile race. The victors' total was 26 points, Massachusetts State College placed second with 75 and the other scorers were Wesleyan 76, Springfield 99, Trinity 101, and Amherst 147.

John Holmes of Wesleyan led the pack to the finish line, and he was followed by Robins and Weaten of Connecticut. Guernsey of Wesleyan placed fourth, and Pickett of Amherst, fifth.

Shore Up on Bruins

Wide World

Eddie Shore is not permitted to play with his Springfield Indians in the International-American Hockey League, the team he owns, but the club has won two and tied one in league competition already. Shore must play home games for the Bruins after Dec. 15 and the Bruins lost their first road trip contest last Saturday night, 5 to 0.

Statement of Confidence Given Eli Coaching Staff

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 8 (AP)—Even though a group of Yale football players who were first-string men up until the Dartmouth rout were looking for work today, so far as their jobs with the starting team were concerned, the coaching staff had no concerns over possible loss of employment.

A precedent-breaking, mid-season announcement from Athletic Director Malcolm Farmer made this as definite as Dartmouth's gridiron superiority over the Eli.

"There will be no changes in our football coaching," he said. "The coaching staff is very good and will be retained, win, lose, or draw."

Verbal Pyrotechnics

The statement had a quieting effect on the Yale football situation which became lighted up like a carnival midway Monday when Head Coach Ducky Pond touched off a display of verbal pyrotechnics.

Angered at the way his team played in losing 33 to 0 to the Indians, Pond labeled his squad, defeated in three of five games to date, "the worst team I've ever coached at Yale," and demoted nine men from the first eleven.

Yale coaches ordinarily don't make public statements like that; nor do athletic officials ordinarily announce the re-engagements of coaches early in November. Thus, Farmer's action was interpreted today as meaning that the athletic governing body stands squarely behind the coaches come what may in the Brown, Princeton and Harvard games remaining on the Bulldog schedule.

Back on Saturday

The blow-off created relatively little excitement in student circles and the Yale News hinted that Pond's statement might have been intended chiefly to work the players up to a pitch and that most of the "fired" regulars would be back in there Saturday against Brown. Conceding that Yale's showing against Dartmouth was a "terrible performance," the student publication said "it will do no harm to make them a little sore as Mr. Pond has done."

Pond himself has said the first-stringers could have their jobs back if they could prove themselves worthy and since Monday the chastised players have been working like truck-horses.

The 1940 season for which Pond has been rehired will be the seventh for him and his assistant, Earle "Greasy" Neale. Other staff members are Ivan Williamson, Bill Renner, Emerson "Spike" Nelson and Gerry Ford.

Holmes Shifted Into Backfield On Husky Team

Gardner "Ducky" Holmes, who was known in his high school days as a one-man track team at Gloucester, may very well become a one-man football team at Northeastern this week. As a last minute move to support his meager backfield forces, Coach Jimmy Dunn is shifting Holmes from end to wingback.

Holmes has developed into the best pass catcher on the squad and since the blocking at wingback is practically the same as that at end, Ducky probably will fit in very well.

Dunn hopes that Holmes will not have to be used in the new position in the final game with Upsala Saturday, but he wants to have someone ready in case of emergency. Holmes probably will play most of the game either at end or wingback.

The Gloucester boy, who is one of the mainstays on Jerry Tatton's varsity track team, will play the safety position on defense if he is inserted at wingback, and his speed will make him a very dangerous man in the open field.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Five Years Ago

Lefty Gomez, Yankees Southpaw, fanned 19 Japanese batsmen and allowed only two hits as touring major leaguers beat Nippon all-stars, 10-0

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 7

International-American League
Hershey 2, Springfield 2, tie.
American Association
St. Louis 4, Tulsa 3, overtime.
Wichita 4, Kansas City 1.
St. Paul 4, Omaha 2.

Tonight's Schedule

National League
No games scheduled.
International-American
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
American Association
Omaha at Minneapolis.

College Soccer

Results Nov. 7

At Middletown: Wesleyan 1, Yale 0.
At Princeton, N. J.: Princeton 1, Alumni 0.

Around The Hub

Cadets Take Spotlight

Although Boston University, Boston College and Tufts leave town for games this week end, Northeastern's home game against Upsala is greatly overshadowed by the visiting Cadets from West Point. Even if Army were not playing against Harvard in the Stadium, the cadets, themselves, would prove an attraction.

As usual there will be some 1,200 cadets accompany the Army eleven and they will detrain around nine o'clock at Huntington Avenue Station Saturday morning. The team will arrive the previous day. The future soldiers put on their best morning show just before game time when they parade from the Harvard Square section into the ivy covered arena to the tunes furnished by the regular army band.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Northeastern Huskies have not had a prosperous season in victories or finances, but the players have enjoyed their football despite the succession of reverses. The prospects of a victory in the game Saturday are not cheerful either, for the visiting eleven is big and heavy. It will mark the end of the 1939 gridiron activities for Northeastern.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ernie Sargeant started out the current football season as a starting guard for Harvard. Yesterday he dropped from the squad because of a recurring head injury. In the Princeton game he saw some relief service. If Macdonald is ready to play for Harvard, Coach Dick Harlow said yesterday that he would not be among the starters.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Ivy League could take a bumping this Saturday. Dartmouth and Cornell, the remaining undefeated elevens in the so-called league face Princeton and Colgate, respectively. Football critics concede Colgate an outside chance to upset Cornell and give the Tigers a glimmer of hope against the Big Green.

♪ ♪ ♪

Special train service for the Andover-Exeter football game next Saturday will be operated from Boston to Andover. The Boston and Maine Railroad will run an express train from Boston at 11:30 a. m. which wfll return immediately after the game.

♪ ♪ ♪

The first showing of the 1940 edition of the National League baseball educational film will be run off for the Boston baseball writers tomorrow noon.

♪ ♪ ♪

Saturday night really opens the Boston hockey season. The Olympics meet the Quebec Beavers at the Boston Arena in a Provincial League game and the following Tuesday the Bruins open their home stand in defense of the Stanley Cup against the Chicago Black Hawks.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Bruins are now engaging in their exhibition series against Ontario amateur sextets in what the Art Ross forces call a "Good Will Tour." Conn Smythe, manager of the Maple Leafs, who draws many of his rookies from Ontario was not pleased at this "Good Will Tour" of the Bruins. Before coming home for the Tuesday game the Rossmen will battle Detroit in Detroit Sunday night.

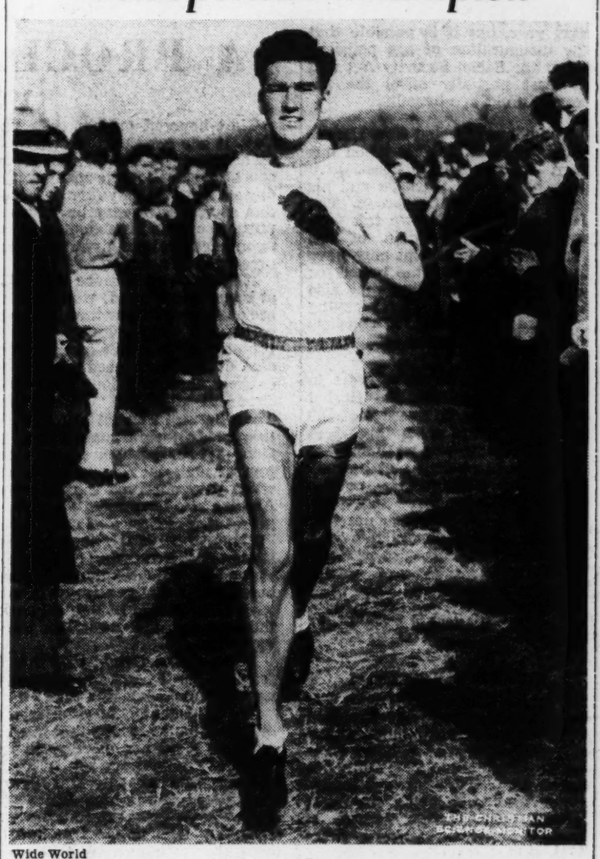
♪ ♪ ♪

What would Harvard rowing be without Bob Herrick? The Crimson boathouse is filled with shells donated by the graduate rowing enthusiast. And poor little Boston University is struggling to make one shell last and last and last.

Yale Elects Potts

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 8 (AP)—Members of Yale's freshman football team yesterday chose James Potts of Mt. Lebanon, Pa., as their captain. He is a blocking back.

Metropolitan Champion



Wide World

Leslie MacMitchell, New York University runner, who won the Metropolitan College Cross-Country championship at Van Cortlandt Park, N. Y., Tuesday. MacMitchell was nationally famous as a schoolboy distance runner before entering collegiate circles. His time Tuesday was 26m. 50s. Manhattan College won the team title placing six men in a tie for second place 56s. behind MacMitchell.

Nugent's Counter-Proposal

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8 (AP)—Gerry Nugent, President of the Phils, came up today with a counter-proposal to Larry MacPhail's plan to supplant the World Series with post-season games between American and National League baseball clubs according to their final standings.

It was: Why not adopt the Shaughnessey play-off system, with the winners of the final play-off meeting in a World Series?

Connie Mack gave the idea as frigid a reception as he had the suggestion of MacPhail, Executive Vice-President of the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Not For Majors

"It's all right for the minors, but it won't do for the majors," commented the 76-year-old leader of the Philadelphia Athletics. "I'll never agree to anything but the first place finishers playing in the World Series. I disagree with any kind of play-offs."

Nugent said: "MacPhail's plan is all wet compared to the results that have been attained by the Shaughnessey play-offs in the minor leagues," Nugent continued. "Why not start the regular season April 15 and end it on September 15 or 20. The final two weeks of September are always washouts at the gate except for the pennant contenders.

Stimulate Interest

"The Shaughnessey play-offs would stimulate interest at this time and keep the fans pepped up for the World Series. With any of four clubs in each league likely to win the title and qualify for the World Series, interest among the players as well as the fans would never die."

Under the Shaughnessey system, the team finishing first in the regular season plays a best three-of-five series with the third-place club. The team finishing second meets the fourth-place club in a similar series. The winners then meet in the best-of-seven series.

Nugent said that under the Shaughnessey system the Yankees, who slaughtered Cincinnati in the World Series last month, might have been eliminated by the Boston Red Sox. Maybe he has something there.

Young Di Maggio No. 1 on Coast

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 8 (AP)—Joe Di Maggio's kid brother, Dominic, is keeping the family name in lights on the West Coast. The third of the famous outfielding brothers—Joe, Vincent and Dominic—today was named by the Sporting News as the most valuable player in the Pacific Coast League season.

Young Di Maggio, who starred with the San Francisco Seals, accumulated 49 points in voting by the league's official scorers to beat out another Italian, Dominic Dallessandro, squat outfielder of San Diego, by 10 points.

Dallessandro won the coast batting championship by outhitting Di Maggio .368 to .360, but the latter was around the top in every other department. He led the league in total hits with 239; was second in triples, 18; second in stolen bases, 39, and first in runs scored, 165.

Dallessandro will take his second fling at the majors next spring with the Chicago Cubs, while Di Maggio is expected to spend another season in the Class AA loop. Dallessandro had a trial with the Boston Red Sox in 1937.

Alan Strange, Seattle shortstop, who goes back to the big show next year with the St. Louis Browns, ranked third with 29 points. Bill Sweeney, manager-first baseman of Portland, was three points behind in fourth and Jimmy Collins, Los Angeles first sacker formerly with St. Louis and Chicago in the National League, was close on his heels with 23 points.

Returns to Action

By a Staff Photographer

Ed Nalband, regular Tufts guard who was kept out of the game with Brown last week because of injuries, has returned to the squad and is being counted on for action against New Hampshire at Durham Saturday. Up to the Brown game, Nelband had started and played the major portion of all of the Tufts games this season.

Springfield Stars Lead All Scorers

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 8 (AP)—Players from Springfield and Indianapolis, a newcomer, dominated the top positions in the first official compilation of International American Hockey League statistics.

Not counting last night's contest between Hershey and Springfield, the loop's leading scorers were Schultz and Kaminsky of Springfield.

Gus Mancuso of New Haven was the league's "bad man," having been penalized 10 minutes so far in the only game he's been in. Asmundsen of Cleveland trailed by one minute.

The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Schultz, Springfield	3	1	4
Kaminsky, Springfield	0	4	4
Brown, Indianapolis	1	2	3
McDonald, Indianapolis	1	2	3
Fisher, Indianapolis	0	3	3
Douglass, Indianapolis	1	2	3
Deacon, Indianapolis	1	2	3
Thurrier, Springfield	1	2	3
Filmore, Springfield	1	2	3

New Shell for Crimson

William J. Bingham, Director of Athletics at Harvard University, announced today that a new Pocock eight-oared shell has been given to Harvard by Robert F. Herrick, '90, great benefactor of Harvard rowing.

The shell will be built in the shop of George Pocock in Seattle, Washington, and will be delivered in Cambridge early in the spring.

Gophers Face Poor Season On Gridiron

CHICAGO, Nov. 8 (AP)—Bernie Bierman and his once-mighty Minnesota Gophers have fallen on sad days for the first time in several years.

The Gophers rank ninth in the Western Conference standings at the present reading with only a chance of improving on that ranking Saturday when they play Michigan.

Bierman's defending champions, who won three Conference championships and tied for another in the past five years, are still without a Big Ten victory as the campaign moves into mid-November. The Gophers' only victory of the season came in the opener, a 62-to-0 romp over Arizona.

Still a Factor

Since then Bierman's face had become longer and longer. Nebraska slipped up on the Gophers and won, 6-0. Then Minnesota braced and tied Purdue at 13-13, and many Big-Ten followers passed the word around then that Minnesota still would be a mighty factor in the race.

But then Ohio State's big and powerful machine rolled over the 1938 champs, 23 to 20, and Northwestern, coming along fast after a slow start, cut them down, 14 to 7. In their last four games the Gophers have scored 40 points to 56 for the opposition.

And the future looks no brighter than the past with Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin ahead. Bierman has the backfield talent, headed by Harold Van Every, but the line has resembled a sieve on several occasions.

Plans Upset

It was no secret that the Gophers were laying elaborate plans to upset Michigan if the Wolverines got to Saturday's game undefeated. But the Illinois reversal upset Bierman's plans. Now his eleven will be forced to play an outfit determined to make amends for its stunning loss a week ago.

Michigan figures to bounce back strong against the Gophers not only because of last week's defeat, but because Minnesota gave the Wolverines their only Big Ten setback a year ago. Minnesota won, 7 to 6, and went on to win the title.

Coach Sauer Moves Jones To Backfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Nov. 8—Don Jones of Lebanon was shifted from end to the backfield, and Ace Parker of Claremont made an unexpected return to the game to provide the big news of the day on the University of New Hampshire football front.

Jones was shifted to a halfback position to give added strength to the behind-the line quartet and to make possible a replacement for Harold Hall. Against Rutgers 195-pound team, the 140-pound Hall was forced to play 60 minutes.

Parker's return to practice and possible return to competition against Tufts somewhat brightened the Wildcat outlook for Saturday's game. Injured in the Vermont tilt a week ago last Saturday, the Claremont lad was not expected back until the final game of the year.

A likely starter against Tufts at the left end berth is Herb Glines of Twin Mountain, while Frank Chase of Canton, Mass., may be in the line-up at the right flank.

Principal weakness in pass defense against Rutgers was failing to rush the thrower, according to Coach George Sauer, and this department of the game will come in for some very concentrated work this week.

Indians Challenge Philadelphia Six

By the Associated Press

In just three games, Eddie Shore's Springfield Indians have shown they have what it takes to challenge Philadelphia's supremacy in the eastern division of the International - American Hockey League. Tonight it's up to the Philadelphia Ramblers to give some sign that they have something with which to maintain their prestige.

The Indians haven't been beaten in those three games. They whipped the Providence Reds twice over the opening week end of the 1939-40 campaign and last night they came from behind twice to gain a 2-2 tie with the Hershey B'ars, who promise to be an important factor in the western race again this season.

That draw put Springfield just five points ahead of the Ramblers, who lost their opener to Cleveland, 2-1, Saturday. In tonight's only game Philadelphia plays the Pittsburgh Hornets, who beat those same Cleveland Barons 2-1 in an overtime contest last Sunday.

Hershey, beaten in two previous starts, displayed a well-balanced team of veterans and rookies for last night's fray. Two rookies just lifted from the amateur ranks by the Boston Bruins and loaned to the B'ars, Gordon Bruce and Harry Frost, got together on the first goal after only 16 seconds of play.

Norm Schultz squared that one early in the second period, but in the third Red Hamill, another young Boston farm hand, sent Hershey to the front again. That set off another Springfield storm and with less than six minutes to go, Irvine Frew broke through with Schultz's aid to knot the count.

Why explore the FROZEN ARCTIC?

New lands, even at the poles, are important enough today to become subjects for general discussion, and so be included in the series now appearing in The Christian Science Monitor, "The World at Your Fireside." Monitor readers have liked this feature, and asked for more; so the series is being extended another six weeks, to December 23. The same reduced rate applies; and the coupon below will enable you to continue your own series subscription or to send the Monitor to a friend.

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Basketball Practice in Northwest Well Under Way—Big Ten Stars Threatened

Oregon Turnout Surprise As J. C. Transfers Report

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—It may be a little out of season to write about basketball, but the Northwest college hoop squads have already started practice and deserve some mention.

The spotlight points to the Oregon colleges, as public opinion favors continued success after the banner football year. University of Oregon staked a claim to the National Intercollegiate basketball championship of 1939, by defeating Ohio State in the finals of the NCAA tournament.

Oregon State College, however, is slated to have on hand the team that Coach Slats Gill started as sophomores in 1938. Last year as juniors, this quintet played so well at the end of the season that they split their final series with the mighty Oregons.

Lost Four Starters

Thus for 1940, Oregon State was supposed to be the favorite, while Oregon was listed as a team still handicapped by the loss of four of the 1939 starting five.

It is true that the Webfoots will miss Urgel (Slim) Wintermute, the six-foot-eight inch center; Lauren (Laddie) Gale, the high scoring forward; and the speedy, sharp-shooting guard pair of Bobby Anet and Wally Johansen.

But when Coach Howard Hobson issued his initial tournout call, the assembled hoopsters surprised the other Conference coaches who assumed that Hobson would have a lean year in the way of material.

Supplanting the meager lettermen list of John Dick, Matt Pavalunas, Red McNeilly and Earl Sandness were five junior college transfers, all stars at their respective schools.

Four From Cal

Four of these transfers were from California jaysees. From Compton Junior College came Vic Townsend, a two-year all-Conference man, and his team mate, Herb Tompkins. Sacramento Junior College furnished Bill Borcher, a six-foot-five inch center. Ed McGraff, an all-Conference man from San Mateo J. C., came north to play basketball for Oregon.

The fifth transfer was Hank Anderson from Eastern Oregon Normal, and Anderson has hopes of winning Wintermute's vacated post, for the new center is only one inch shorter than the towering Oregonian leader of 1937-39.

As if this wasn't enough, five numeral winners from the undefeated freshman team of 1937, and most of last year's frosh team, were on hand for the opening turnout. Three of the 1937 frosh, Toivvo Piipo, George Andres, and Archie Marshick were held out of competition last year to give them an extra year of play.

The Webfoots have been hitting a fast clip in training, for a 15-game barnstorming trip over the nation is scheduled before Coast competition starts Jan. 8. The Oregon team is scheduled to travel 7,500 miles in the pre-season trip.

While deviating from the seasonal sports, it might be apropos to render a few paragraphs about the crew outlook at the University of Washington.

Coach Al Ulbrickson is a little wary about the 1940 prospects because the fall situation is better than usual. Ulbrickson would rather have his bad news in the fall, if any is to come, so that clear sailing is ahead when the rigorous training starts.

Ulbrickson's varsity squad is smaller in number than in other years, but six of the eight oarsmen that gave the Huskies a second place at Poughkeepsie last year, are turning out nightly.

Gerald Keeley, Bob Grunbock, Paul Soules, Dallas Duppenthaler, Charles Jackson, and Wayne Gordon are the returning varsity veterans. Bowman Don Canfield of the '39 boat was graduated, and stroke Ellis Coder has been lost for the season due to an injury.

Coxswain

The ninth member of the varsity, coxswain Fred Colbert, is due back in school next quarter and should be on hand to again hold the Husky tiller ropes.

Members of last year's national championship freshman boat are working hard for varsity recognition, as are half of the second-place jayvee outfit.

Much of the expected enthusiam for the coming year has been lost due to the exceedingly doubtful status of the Olympic Games. The Huskies are defending Olympic champions, and Ulbrickson and assistant coach Walt Raney had been working hard in preparation for another Olympic crew.

The freshman turnout numbers more than 150, and Coach Raney has been teaching the boys fundamentals in daily workouts in the big galley-like training barge. Raney claims the class of '44 is unusually small, but by springtime they are usually big enough to hold an oar.

Bob Cahn

Sam Breadon In Favor of Six-Day Week for Majors

St. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 8 (AP)—Sam Breadon, President of the St. Louis Cardinals, who started the idea of postponing mid-week games in order to schedule synthetic Sunday double-headers, suggested yesterday putting baseball officially on the six-day week.

The Cardinals' executive said he would propose at the major league meetings in Cincinnati next month that the schedule-makers plan open dates on Mondays and double-headers on Sundays for all those clubs which want such an arrangement.

Last season the schedule of the National League included some Sunday double-headers, but June 15 was the earliest a regularly set game could be moved up to provide a Sunday twin bill. Under Breadon's plan, the two-a-day would start on the second Sunday of the season.

"I don't think the first Sunday requires a double-header," he said. "That's an event—but right after that they could start."

Breadon went on to say that conditions have changed in the baseball world due to counter attractions and it was necessary to provide people with an incentive to bring them to the ball park.

Breadon also brought up the case of lo! the poor ball player.

"Under this plan," he said, "the player would have every Monday to himself, and I think he's entitled to it. You must remember that, counting the spring training season and the regular season, a player practically goes seven months without a day off unless it rains, and he can't prepare for that.

"I don't think a day off on the road does a player much good, so it will be up to the clubs to schedule exhibitions on the open dates to keep the players occupied. For the club at home, it will be a fine thing for the players. Most of them are married and the holiday will give them a chance to spend more time with their families."

Breadon said he would not press the issue at the magnates' meetings, but simply would make the suggestion and advance his arguments in favor of it, then let the matter take its course.

A New Swing for Alice

Wide World

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Alice Marble, world's tennis champion, is taking to golf in real earnest and her instructor, Charles Lacey, internationally famous professional, with whom she is here shown at the Hillcrest Club course, believes she will go far. Miss Marble is enthusiastic over the sport, although she has played only a half dozen games, and her drives travel past the 200 mark constantly. "It is much like tennis, in that you hit from the inside out, keep your eye on the ball and follow through," she stated.

Rocky Mountain Region Sees Gridiron Upheaval

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 8 — Speaking of upheavals, the greatest this region has seen since the Rocky Mountains were thrown into place came Saturday on the gridirons on the Big Seven Conference.

When the firing was all over it took a number of certified public accountants and mathematical experts to untangle the jumbled standing and find out who, if anybody, stood the best chance of taking the 1939 pennant.

Denver and Utah universities were given the blame for taxing to the utmost the abilities of those who figure with figures. Both entered their respective games unbeaten in the Conference and with a tie apiece, result of a deadlock between the two colleges a week ago. Both ended up on the short end of the scoring and plummetted to a tie for second.

Upset at Salt Lake City

Biggest of the upsets was at Salt Lake City where the Colorado University Buffaloes suddenly came to after being scored upon twice in the first period to smother the great Utah Redskins 21 to 14.

It was no less than two weeks ago that Colorado campus was buzzing with rumors among alumni and students alike that Coach Bernard Oakes would be let out before the end of the season. They were aroused to the fighting point over the fact that the Silver and Gold had the greatest team on paper in the history of the institution but had lost three games in a row—two to Big Six teams and one to Utah State, which incidentally has not won a game since.

But Saturday night it was a different story. Coach Oakes, who has the "Indian sign" on the Utes since 1933, was again Colorado's "great coach." It was C. U.'s fifth win over the Red Shirts in six years, with a tie last year.

"Three Easy Lessons"

But while the Buffaloes were making the Utah homecoming crowd of 15,000 unhappy, Brigham Young University from Provo, Utah, was over on the eastern side of the Rockies here giving Denver University a little instruction in how win ball games in three easy lessons.

B. Y. U. which started the season with a bunch of greenies that would have driven any coach to distraction passed and ran 65 yards in two plays for the first score. Then with the score 18 to 7 against the Cougars at the start of the fourth period they opened up with two passes, Ken Jensen to Wayne Reeve, lanky end, each of which ended up in scores. On each occasion Brigham Young converted, thus making the margin of victory. The last B. Y. U. pass for a touchdown came with only 25 seconds to play.

The win for Brigham Young placed them also in a tie for second place in the standings, but gave them a shade over both Denver and Utah, because ties which both have, are not counted in the standings.

Colorado State, after breaking thru last week to win its first conference game in two years, again came across with a victory over the hapless Wyoming Cowboys. Capitalizing on three intercepted passes the Colorado Farmers trounced the Punchers 22 to 0.

In a non-conference tilt the Utah Staters took it on the chin from the University of Idaho Vandals 19 to 7.

Colorado U. with three wins and one loss, perched on top of the standings, will have a layoff from competition this week to prepare for Brigham Young the following Saturday. Denver, a slight favorite, will go against an inspired Colorado State team and Brigham Young and Utah State will tangle in a bout which should go to B. Y. U.

Two non-conference games pit Wyoming against St. Louis University and the University of Hawaii against Utah. Wyoming can't expect to win and the Utes will have to play in topnotch form to knock off the Rainbows from the islands.

Turner Leads Scorers

Charles Turner, Utah fullback, who tallied one touchdown against Colorado, jumped into the scoring lead with 30 points. He is the first fullback in several years to lead the scoring.

In the Rocky Mountain Conference, or "Little Five" as many prefer to call it, Colorado School of Mines, one of the few undefeated and untied teams in the country, after resting last week will clinch the championship of the loop this Saturday when they tangle with the weak Western State College team. The versatile all-round play of Lloyd Madden, Miner halfback, who has scored 55 points to date, is expected to be more than enough to subdue the Mountaineers who haven't won a Conference game.

In the only Conference game last week Greeley State overpowered Montana State 12 to 3.

Three of the Little Five will play intersectional games this week, Colorado College entertaining Whitman College, Greeley playing Nevada U. at Reno, and Montana State tangling with North Dakota State.

Following is the Big Seven scoring table:

Players—	TD.	PAT.	FG.	TP.
Turner, fb. Utah	5	0	0	30
Hall, hb. U.	4	0	0	24
Pace, hb. Utah	4	0	0	24
Gehrke, hb. Utah	4	0	0	24
Wing, hb. B. Y. U.	4	0	0	24
Brink, hb. B. Y. U.	3	3	0	21
Spector, hb. Utah	2	8	0	20
McClung, hb. C. U.	3	1	0	19
McCarthy, fb. D. U.	3	0	0	18
Jackson, hb. B. Y. U.	3	0	0	18
Stipac, hb U. A. C.	2	1	0	13
Reeve, e. B. Y. U.	2	0	0	12
Jacobson, e. C. U.	2	0	0	12
Gardner, fb. B. Y. U.	2	0	0	12
Speedle, e. Utah	2	0	0	12
Lyons, fb. C. A. C.	2	0	0	12
Braegger, hb. U. A. C.	1	4	0	10
Stasica, hb. C. U.	1	3	0	9
Powers, e. D. U.	1	3	0	9
Pudlik, e. C. U.	1	3	0	9
Bauer, e. Utah	1	2	0	8
Bergman, hb. C. A. C.	1	1	0	7
Sturman, e. Wyo.	1	1	0	7

Fresco Thompson Out

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 8 (AP)—Fresco Thompson, manager of the Hartford Eastern League ball club during the 1939 season, announced his resignation last night. Thompson did not say whether he had anything in view for 1940.

Punts And Passes

By the Associated Press

THATCHER, Ariz.—Gila Junior College is making football more colorful. On the Gila gridiron the 50-yard stripe was painted purple and the 40-yard lines gold, the school's colors. Assistant Coach John G. Anderson reported the brightly hued lines helped officials and spectators to keep better track of the play.

* * *

HANOVER, N. H.—There may be a surprise coming for one of Dartmouth's opponents if they manage to check the Indians within field goal range one of these days. Bill Hutchinson, brilliant runner and consistent place kicker, has a new weapon, the drop kick. He devoted a half hour to practicing drop kicks yesterday and amazed the coaches by his consistency from the 20-yard line.

* * *

NORMAN, Okla.—Coach Tom Stidham of Oklahoma probably doesn't look for any boring from within, but when he says practice is secret he means secret. He even posted guards around the field yesterday to keep the curious from peeking through the fence while the Sooners tried out new plays for Saturday's Kansas State game.

* * *

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—You haven't heard much about it, but the kicking of sophomore Harry Dunkle is one good reason for North Carolina's success this season. He has averaged 46.3 yards on 26 punts this season against 41.1 yards for Jim Lalanne and he has made 15 points after touchdowns in 16 attempts for a .938 average.

* * *

FORT WORTH, Texas — Just three positions to go and Connie Sparks of Texas Christian can claim to be a one-man football team. He played quarterback in high school, right half on the T. C. U. freshmen, fullback on the 1938 varsity and now holds the right end spot. He hasn't tried the center, guard or tackle jobs but probably wouldn't mind. He isn't particular about the position, he says, "Just so I'm playing football."

* * *

NEW YORK—It wasn't a big game to most folks, but Brooklyn College fans still are celebrating their victory over City College of New York, their scholastic "big brother." On Monday some of them pitched the student editor who advocated abolishing football there into a pond and yesterday a few more were haled into court to pay $35 damages for the wrecked goal posts. And they complained "they've been taking our goal posts every year, we ought to get a crack at theirs."

* * *

HOUSTON, Texas—High praise for a rival from Bill Wallace, Rice's freshman coach who was quite a runner in his day. Speaking of Jack Crain of Texas, Wallace said, "It's almost unbelievable what Crain can do. All he needs is for a blocker to slow down the tackler for an instant. They don't have to knock down tacklers for him to be on his way."

Four Places On All Team To Flanagan

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—Ralph Flanagan, middle-distance swimming star of Austin, Texas, has been awarded four places on the All-American swimming team for 1939 by the National Amateur Athletic Union.

Flanagan, who competes unattached, was chosen by the swimming committee as supreme at three distances—440 and 880 yards and one mile—and also placed on the four-man 880-yard relay team.

Peter Fick of the New York Athletic Club and Adolph Kiefer of the Medinah Club of Chicago, each received three places. Kiefer, Olympic backstroke champion, was named for the backstroke, 300-yard individual medley, and 300-yard medley relay; Fick, nine times National sprint champion, for the 100-yard free style, and medley relay and the 400-yard free style relay teams.

Two-place winners included Dick Hough of Princeton University, breaststroke and medley relay; Otto Jaretz of the Medinah Club, 400 and 880-yard relays; Kyoshi Nakana, Hawaii, 220-yard freestyle and 880-yard relay; and Takasha Hirose of Hawaii in both the distance relays.

Single posts went to Charles Barker of the University of Michigan, 50-yard sprint; Steve Woznick of the Buffalo Y. M. C. A., long-distance individual; Albert Patnik of Ohio State University, springboard diving; and Earl Clark of Ohio State, high fancy diving.

The list of swimmers and divers receiving honorable mention is longer than ever before, the committee explaining that it is becoming more difficult each year to single out any one swimmer as being definitely the best in the country.

The committee singled out two performers as being worthy of future watching. They were Howard Johnson of Yale, who was given a place with Fick, Jaretz and Hirose on the 400-yard relay team, and James Skinner of Exeter Academy and the Detroit A. C., who was hailed as one of the most promising breaststrokers ever developed in this country.

Wrigley Is Ready To Give Hartnett Another Contract

CHICAGO, Nov. 8 (AP)—The way P. K. Wrigley feels now, Gabby Hartnett can manage the Chicago Cubs again in 1940.

The papers have not been signed, but the owner of the Cubs says he has almost "definitely" decided to give the veteran catcher another managerial contract.

"I am as sure that Hartnett will manage the Cubs next year as I am about anything," Wrigley said.

A month ago, when the fourth-place Cubs lost the Chicago city series to the American League White Sox, Wrigley had spoken publicly and rather strongly about the possibility of experimenting with a new manager. Since then, Wrigley said:

"We've turned over a new leaf, have worked out some ideas for better organization and working arrangements and I feel now we're set to go some place."

While in no hurry about a new contract for Hartnett, Wrigley insisted the Cubs "aren't interested" in buying or trading for Joe Medwick, slugging St. Louis outfielder.

"We want to build up our own team, especially from development of young players," Wrigley added. "Our purchases of expensive stars in the past have not always been happy experiences."

Hartnett's popularity with Wrigley Field fans was recently tested in a newspaper poll. He received 3,039 votes for another managerial term, against 608 for the rest of the field.

Herring Made Sergeant

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 8 (AP)—Don Herring, Princeton University football tackle who lost his left leg as the result of an injury received in the Brown game, was appointed a non-commissioned officer of the University's Reserve Officer Training Corps field artillery regiment yesterday.

Major Solomon Clark, U. S. A., of the Department of Military Science and Tactics, announced Herring's elevation to cadet sergeant.

Bruin Mascot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Theodore Francis Green, United States Senator from Rhode Island and Brown alumnus of the class of 1887, suggested the bear as Brown University's athletic symbol in 1904.

Since then, Brown teams have had five bears as mascots, the present one holding the title of Butch Bruno V.

Harmon, Hursh, Kinnick Manage to Hold Places

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 8—Tom Harmon of Michigan, Hal Hursh of Indiana and Nile Kinnick of Iowa remained at the top of the Big Ten individual standings last week, but not without strong pressure from their challengers.

Harmon held his scoring lead in easy fashion, taking a pass for a touchdown against Illinois to run his Conference total to 51 points, still far ahead of Northwestern's Don Clawson, who moved into second place by virtue of a touchdown and two conversions against Minnesota. Ohio State's Jimmy Langhurst, the Big Ten's scoring leader last year, made the biggest advance of the week with two touchdowns to take third place with 24 points. Don Scott of Ohio also moved up, eight points taking him from 12th place to fifth with a total of 17 points.

Harmon also maintained his ground gaining lead, with 311 yards in 43 attempts, but his average per play was cut from almost 10 yards to 7.25 by Illinois. Paul Soper of Northwestern closely follows Harmon's average with seven yards a try and a total of 235 yards while George Paskvan of Wisconsin, idle last Saturday, remained in second place with a 237-yard total. Clawson was the fourth man in the conference to hit the 200-yard total with 210 yards while Kinnick and Harold Van Every of Minnesota approached it with 198 yards each.

Hursh and Kinnick, the passing leaders, could not keep up with their remarkable pace last week and dropped sensationally. Against Ohio Hursh completed only one pass for a two-yard net loss while Kinnick against Purdue had one completion for 12 yards. Meanwhile Scott of Ohio moved up on their respective totals of 392 and 367 yards with a three-game total of 213 yards.

Big Ten Standings

	Won	Lost	Tied	P.C.	Pts.	Opp.
Ohio State	3	0	0	1.000	60	20
Northwestern	3	1	0	.750	40	27
Iowa	3	1	0	.750	62	69
Michigan	2	1	0	.667	119	23
Indiana	2	2	0	.500	50	62
Illinois	1	2	0	.333	22	27
Purdue	0	1	1	.000	13	17
Chicago	0	1	0	.000	6	85
Minnesota	0	2	1	.000	40	50
Wisconsin	0	3	0	.000	20	48

Saturday's Results

Ohio State 24, Indiana 0.
Northwestern 14, Minnesota 7.
Iowa 4, Purdue 0.
Illinois 16, Michigan 7.
Virginia 47, Chicago 0.

Games Nov. 11

Ohio State at Chicago.
Wisconsin at Illinois.
Minnesota at Michigan.
Purdue at Northwestern.
Notre Dame at Iowa.
Indiana at Fordham.

Individual Scoring Leaders

	G	TD	PAT	FG	TP
Harmon, HB (Mich.)	3	7	6	1	51
Clawson, FB (N. U.)	4	4	3	0	27
Langhurst, FB (O. S. U.)	3	4	0	0	24
Prasse, E (Iowa)	4	3	0	0	18
Scott, QB (O. S. U.)	3	2	5	0	17
Strong, HB (Mich.)	3	2	1	0	13
Rucinski, E (Ind.)	4	2	0	0	12
Herbert, QB (Ind.)	4	2	0	0	12
Green, FB (Iowa)	4	2	0	0	12
Westfall, FB (Mich.)	3	2	0	0	12
B. Smith, HB (Minn.)	3	2	0	0	12
Kinnick, HB (Minn.)	4	1	4	0	10
Mernick, QB (Minn.)	3	1	3	0	9
Gage, HB (Iowa)	3	1	2	0	8
Maag, T. (O. S. U.)	3	0	1	2	7
Evashevski, QB (Mich.)	3	1	1	0	7
Trosko HB (Mich.)	3	1	1	0	7

Cotton Bowl Post-Season Game Will Be Held Jan. 1

DALLAS, Nov. 8 (AP)—Football excitement, several degrees above normal because of Saturday's clash between undefeated Texas A. and M. and Southern Methodist, brought the first announcement concerning the rather jumbled Cotton Bowl post-season game.

J. Curtis Sanford, promoter of three previous Cotton Bowl classics, said his office would open Thursday.

"Definitely, there will be a Cotton Bowl game in Dallas on New Year's Day," said Sanford. "I have federal copyrights on the name, leases on the stadium and have started contacting teams."

Dan D. Rogers, Chairman of a Board representing the seven Southwest Conference Schools, declined to comment.

The Conference split with Sanford on the eve of the 1938 game—which finally wound up with Texas Tech playing St. Mary's Gaels and no Southwest Conference club represented.

Rogers, Dallas banker and member of the Texas Christian University Board of Regents, said his group had no definite plans "this early in November."

Sanford, meanwhile, held out the olive branch to the Conference.

Purely unofficial but well-founded reports said the Texas Aggies, if they come through a rather rough row of Southern Methodist, Rice and Texas, would be reluctant to appear at Sanford's New Year's Day party in the Cotton Bowl. No specific reasons were given.

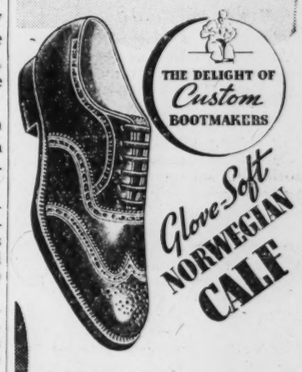
Speculation centered on what the Rogers' group is plotting. Dallas has a new high school stadium that seats around 26,000.

Perhaps a rival game will be held—maybe on the same day.

One school, reported to be University of Texas, opposed agreement between the Rogers' group and the full Southwest Conference to committing its team to a Dallas game. The University, it was understood, was generally opposed to post-season games.

Failure to line up the entire Conference left the other schools to deal as they pleased on "Bowl" invitations.

Some important clearing of the air should come out of the Aggie-Southern Methodist game.



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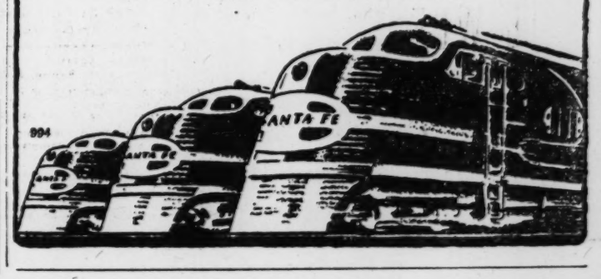

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'Drums Along the Mohawk', 'Real Glory' and Other Films in Prospect

Gary Cooper, Miss Colbert, In Movies Coming Thursday

A full list of new films is in prospect for this week in the first-run houses. The Keith Memorial has already changed its program, with Deanna Durbin and "First Love" on a bill which also includes "Rio" and a short film on "Information Please." The Fine Arts is holding over for a third week with "Mill on the Floss," starting today.

Thursday will be crowded with movie arrivals. At the State and Orpheum "The Real Glory" will bring Gary Cooper to the screen. The companion film on the bill will be "Scandal Sheet," with Otto Kruger heading a cast that includes Ona Munson, Edward Norris, and Don Beddoe. The story for "The Real Glory" concerns the Philippine Scouts and their activities during the insurrection at the end of the Spanish-American war. Henry Hathaway directed, and beside Mr. Cooper the cast includes Broderick Crawford, Reginald Owen, Kay Johnson, Vladimir Sokoloff, Russell Hicks, and Henry Kolker.

★ ★ ★

'Along the Mohawk'

Likewise arriving on Thursday will be "Drums Along the Mohawk," which comes to the Metropolitan with Claudette Colbert and Henry Fonda in the starring roles. John Ford directed the production which is based on the story by Walter Edmonds. It is a tale of Revolutionary War days in the Mohawk Valley, with considerable emphasis in the film laid on battle scenes. The film, which is done in Technicolor, was made on location, not in New York, but Utah. In the cast are Edna May Oliver, Eddie Collins, John Carradine, Dorris Bowdon, Jessie Ralph, Arthur Shields, and Roger Imhof.

The second feature will be another in the Jones Family series, this one called "Too Busy to Work." Joan Davis is a newcomer to the cast as a country cousin. The new adventures are concerned with Mr. Jones' neglect of his business, and Mrs. Jones' decision to become the star of a local theatrical enterprise.

★ ★ ★

'Torpedoed'

At the Paramount and Fenway beginning Thursday, the double bill will include "Torpedoed," with H. B. Warner, Richard Cromwell, Noah Beery, Robert Douglas, and Hazel Terry in the cast, and "Pack Up Your Troubles," with Jane Withers dividing attention with the Ritz Brothers.

"Torpedoed" is a war picture, which, it is said, was filmed off Scapa Flow and uses units of the British Navy as background for a naval battle. The warship torpedoed in the picture, advance information continues, was the Royal Oak which was sunk sometime later by a real submarine attack. The ship was one of those put at the disposal of Herbert Wilcox, producer of the film.

★ ★ ★

Vaudeville

Starting Thursday the Keith-Boston will offer another combination of vaudeville and films. On the stage will be Jack Durant, formerly of the comedy team of Mitchell and Durant; Holland and Hart, dancers; Jean Carroll and Buddy Howe in songs and dances; "Pansy, the Horse"; and the Four Collegians, athletes.

On the screen will be "Golden Boy," with Barbara Stanwyck, Adolphe Menjou, and William Holden in the cast; and "The First World War," edited by Laurence Stallings.

★ ★ ★

At Trans-Lux

Beginning Friday at the Trans-Lux the double bill will include "Mutiny in the Big House," story of a prison priest and his efforts to reclaim the convicts. A prison break brings the climax of the film. Charles Bickford, Barton MacLane, Dennis Moore, Pat Moriarity, Charley Foy, William Royle, and Russell Hopton are in the cast.

The companion film will be "Quick Millions" with the Jones Family.

★ ★ ★

Short Subjects

The new bill starting Friday at the South Station will have the Dionne Quintuplets in a twenty-minute featurette with comment by Alexander Woollcott; a new March of Time dealing with wartime problems of American farmers; Franz Liszt's "Liebestraum"; two color cartoons, "Bows and Arrows," a sports film, Our Gang comedy and "Filming the U. S. Fleet."

★ ★ ★

At the Exeter

Pederewski in "Moonlight Sonata" and Lynn Bari in "News Is Made at Night" continue through tonight at the Exeter. Beginning Thursday, the program for the remainder of the week will include "The Women," with Joan Crawford and Rosalind Russell, and "Stop, Look, and Love" with Jean Rogers and William Frawley.

★ ★ ★

Film Revivals

The French film, "La Maternelle," and a Chaplin comedy, "The Fireman," will be shown at Cantabrigia Hall, near Harvard Square, Thursday evening at 8 and 10 as the second in the series of six film programs under the joint sponsorship of the John Reed Society of Harvard and the Holyoke Bookshop.

Scene From 'Mill on the Floss'

In the film from George Eliot's novel continuing for a third week at the Fine Arts.

Scene From 'The Real Glory'

Gary Cooper and Andrea Leeds in an incident from the film coming to the State and Orpheum.

'Sea Dogs' in New York

By John D. Beaufort

New York

It's not considered particularly sporting to kick a man when he's down—or a play, either, for that matter. Be it regretfully recorded, then, that "Sea Dogs," by Wilson Starbuck, is a melodramatic ship without a rudder, a ship which carries a stalwart crew of good actors struggling manfully with mouthfuls of sea-going lingo which just do not add up to good theater.

Russell Hardie, Joseph Macaulay, Richard Wang, Ben Lackland, James McCallion, John Robb, and most of the others lay to with a will. But Mr. Starbuck has failed them in the script. This being his first play, it is perhaps not surprising that he mistakes strong and obscene language for powerful dialogue, unimaginative gruesomeness for tingling melodrama, overstatement for emphasis, and the skeleton of a situation for the body of a play.

There is no doubt that Mr. Starbuck has laid the keel of a good melodramatic plot. We have the freighter Bellmead bound for Capetown and New York, her cargo aflame from spontaneous combustion and her captain aflame from liquor.

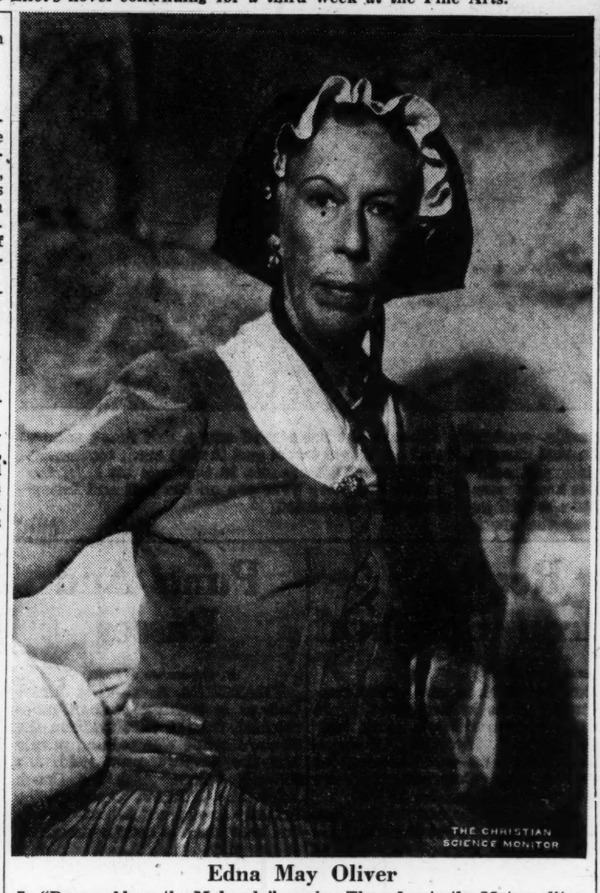
The captain, it also turns out, is a smuggler of dope and aliens, a murderer, and the operator of questionable dives. His persecution of a pitiful fugitive from a reform school, and his conflict with the decent first mate are legitimate enough plot elements. But the embellishments—such as the ghastly operating scene—are heaped on with a heavy hand and little skill.

Melville Burke, the director, has not been able to do much in the way of patching the play's leaking seams. The most regrettable aspect of the business is the fact that some able acting and several excellent settings by John Root have been wasted. As of Tuesday night, "Sea Dogs" was anchored at Maxine Elliott's Theater.

'Sea Dogs'

Melodrama in three acts by Wilson Starbuck, staged by Melville Burke, with settings by John Root. Presented by Clarence Taylor at Maxine Elliott's Theater, beginning Nov. 6, with the following cast:

MacArthur	Robert Williams
Johnson	Sandy Strouse
Smith	John Gage
Daily	Russell Hardie
Stevens	Barton Hepburn
Captain Wickford	Joseph Macaulay
Thomas	James McCallion
Bosun	Roderick Maybee
Jojo	Richard Wang
Walsh	Ben Lackland
Gus	Aage Steenshorne
Third Assistant Engineer	Grant Mills
First Assistant Engineer	Robert J. Mulligan
Brewster	William Mowry
Chief Engineer	John Robb
Captain Knowles	Stanley Jessup
Bingham	James Todd
Gibson	Jack Gilchrist



Edna May Oliver

In "Drums Along the Mohawk," coming Thursday to the Metropolitan

'Hamlet' in Chicago

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Maurice Evans' unabridge presentation of Shakespeare's "Hamlet" which was given in Chicago Monday night to a large and keenly interested audience, was not, to be sure, the first uncut version of the tragedy that has been offered to the intelligentsia in these parts, but it was undoubtedly the most complete as to staging and interpretative power that has been seen here in many years. Mr. Evans and his director, Miss Margaret Webster, used the Second Quarto and the First Folio editions of the play—editions that are by no means in agreement. It would be a bold Shakespearean pundit, however, who could confidently assert that the present production of "Hamlet" is essentially the whole drama as Shakespeare conceived or as Burbage produced it. What Miss Webster made of it was what probably the Elizabethans considered it to be—a full-blooded melodrama.

An uncurtailed "Hamlet" is not only a crucial test of actors' gifts and technical abilities, but it is an equally searching test of a director's understanding of swiftly moving drama. Miss Webster has been exceptionally skillful in making the play fluid and alive. So much is this case that the four hours in which "Hamlet" endured passed with astonishing swiftness, and with no moments of flagging interest. Much, of course, depends upon the protagonist of the work, and Mr. Evans' reading of his role aided the fluency of the whole; for his was no posturing Hamlet, given to portentous pauses. Less tortured and horror-struck than some other impersonations that have been seen and heard upon the stage, his Danish Prince is alert, dominate, alive, yet deeply emotional as well. In such admirable manner, one likes to believe, Hamlet was played in the Globe Theater, London, three hundred years ago.

Of the other members of the cast, notable characterizations were given by Mady Christians, who was its Queen, and by George Graham, its Polonius. Miss Christians made much of her opportunities, and in particular of those that were given to her in the affecting scene in which Hamlet confronts his mother with her guilt. The sly and blathering Chamberlain of the Danish Court was set forth by Mr. Graham with more than ordinary skill; and it must be said that in this uncut version of "Hamlet" Polonius, as also Gertrude, the Queen, are unquestionably more credible and effective than in the ordinary versions of the play. If Henry Edwards' conception of the King was somewhat more rhetorical, and therefore less natural than it should have been, it was an effective enough effort. Effective, too, were Lauren Gilbert and Emmet Rogers respectively as Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, two characters that came into much bolder relief in the unabridged play.

Miss Carmen Mathews offered an appealing characterization of Ophelia—one that relied upon unsophistication and innocent charm to carry it to the sympathies of the listeners. There have been Ophelias more stagy, but Miss Mathews' artlessness is preferable to the wilder frenzies of some of her predecessors in the role. The other members of the cast fitted well into the picture, and, indeed, the only dissonant note, curiously enough, was to be discovered in the music, which was crude and unimaginative.

On Boston Boards

"Madam, Will You Walk?" according to the latest dispatch from the Playwrights' Company, seems to have its setting in New York among the brownstone fronts in the vicinity of Central Park. Robert Edmond Jones has designed and lighted the production. George M. Cohan, who heads the cast, has what is described as "the wise and merry character of Dr. Brightlee." Mail order sale for the engagement, which comes to the Colonial on Nov. 27, begins at the theater today. Seats will be available at the boxoffice beginning Monday, Nov. 20.

★ ★ ★

"Tobacco Road" Again

A two weeks' engagement of "Tobacco Road" is announced for the Plymouth Theater beginning Monday, Nov. 20, with a company headed by Charles Timblin. This will be the second visit of the play to Boston.

An announcement from the management says that in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, and St. Louis, six engagements have been played; that it is estimated that more than 5,000,000 people have seen the play; that to date it has been acted 1,763 times on tour; that one of nine Jeeter Lesters, Mr. Timblin has played the role more than 400 times, and that on the Monday night that "Tobacco Road" opens in Boston, the play will chalk up a record of 2,533 performances in New York at the Forrest Theater. Dec. 4 will be the beginning of the seventh year in New York City.

In the company coming to the Plymouth are Anthony Albert, Carrie Bridewell, Susan Steell, Helen Le Berthon, Eva Paul, Marion Willis, Adelyn Woodrington, Fred Sutton, Howard Barnhart, and Emil Casper.

Music Notes

Jascha Heifetz will give his only Boston recital of the season in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon. His program will include the Sonata of Beethoven in D, Brahms' in A, and a new work, "Fantasie Orientale," by Cyril Scott.

★ ★ ★

Zighera Chamber Orchestra

The Zighera Chamber Orchestra will give its usual three concerts this season, on Jan. 8, Feb. 5, and March 11. Soloists will be Myra Hess and Joseph Knitzer. New works to be played are Jacques Ibert's "Capriccio," Jacobo Ficher's Dos Poemas No. 16 Y 42 de "El Jardinière" de R. Tagore, Chabrier's "A la musique," and Dinu Lipatti's Suite classique.

★ ★ ★

Women's Symphony Orchestra

The Women's Symphony Society of Boston, Alexander Thiede, founder and conductor, will give a series of concerts in Jordan Hall, scheduled on Jan. 16, Feb. 13, March 12, and April 21.

★ ★ ★

Harvard-Radcliffe Chorus

The Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society will give a joint concert on Thursday evening, March 7, in Sanders Theater, Cambridge. The first half of the program will be devoted to music for voices and instruments written by Giovanni Gabrieli (1557-1612) for use at the magnificent ceremonies in St. Mark's, Venice, about the year 1600. The instrumental parts will be played by three trumpets, four horns, three trombones and tuba from the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The second half will include the first performance of a Carnival Song for men's voices and brass by Walter Piston, text from Lorenzo de' Medici, written for the Harvard Glee Club; the revival of choruses from "The Peaceable Kingdom" by Randall Thompson, and choruses from Dargomyzhsky's "Rogdana" and from Moussorgski's "Khovantschina."

★ ★ ★

Busch-Serkin Program

The program of the recital by Adolf Busch and Rudolf Serkin in Jordan Hall, Nov. 24, will include the Schumann Sonata in A minor, op. 105; Bach's Partita in D minor for violin alone; two Schubert Impromptus from op. 142, and Beethoven's Sonata in C minor, op. 30, No. 2.

Contemporary German Art

By Dorothy Adlow

The first exhibition of the season at the Institute of Modern Art is full of interest and import. It consists of paintings and sculptures which bear, shall we say, the seal of disapproval of the political arbiters of taste in Germany. These pictures and sculptures have been the topic of discussion and propaganda; and artsist, who were not very well known outside their native land, have come into prominence through the very acts designed to annihilate them.

The exhibition is intrinsically important, for it provides us first-hand information on the work of most of the members of the advance guard of twentieth-century art in Germany. The ascendancy of the French has obscured the achievements of neighboring countries in fine arts. That Germany has its measure of ingenuity, daring, experiment, its phases of chaos and frenzy, is shown at the Boston Art Club.

German artists have been subjected to strong influences. Since the advent of Impressionism they have undertaken to use color in many ways, for its enforcement of realistic portrayal, for its emotional enhancement. The Impressionists divided color; the Expressionists carried on the division to the point of disintegration. They pounded, pulverized, dissected color and found that the result produced often a forceful, emotional effect.

There was a fascinating parallel development. Some painters took an intellectual interest, thinking in terms of prisms and geometric shapes. Kandinsky in his chart-like drawings was splitting the atom of force, reducing it to elementary components. Simultaneously Paul Klee traced thin lines with a sensitive hand, following a sort of intuitive dictation. His little pictures are not so ingenuous as they may seem at first glance. They exude sensibility. The line, the oval, the triangle serve both the calculating and the intuitive artist, and the possibilities are endless.

★ ★ ★

The exhibition reveals how personal each artist is in handling pigment, how each painter finds his own range, his peculiar extremes. How some artists work within a soft and somber palette with slight gradations, while others fling elementary chords at us with raw primary hues. Color is a most flexible instrument, lending itself to endless variations. The modern German artist proved himself tireless and fearless in handling it, as if he were deeply grateful for being delivered from the sere and sage tonalities of the baroque, and wished to exploit his newly-won freedom to the utmost.

We pause to reflect before the animal fantasies of Franz Marc, which show the delight experienced by painters before the last war in sheer curves, spirals, and shafts of color. Had he lived longer he would no doubt have sought a more complex design and a more subtle tonal scheme. We may discern in the pictures of his neighbors how young and gifted Germans ripened and mellowed, working themselves free of the geometric grip, and applying the abstract method to more personal and more human themes. Even Kandinsky's chart-like drawings have begun to ease up in their hard, set lines, assuming a curvature and a mobility which are meant to connote something living and organic. The Blue Rider group of which he was founder promoted abstraction in the extreme. We can follow its most recent ramifications at the Guggenheim Foundation in New York City.

★ ★ ★

The World War influenced German art deeply. Many soldiers who survived were greatly disillusioned by the fruitlessness of their sacrifices. The pictures show horror and hatred, fear and futility. Bitter are the expostulations of George Grosz and Otto Dix, who distilled the horrors of war in some nightmarish pictures. Otto Dix is still persona grata in Germany, with a consequent subdual of his hard bitten qualities of style.

At the Institute of Modern Art there are some canvases of Max Beckmann, whose dramatic extravagances verge upon caricature; Lyonel Feininger, one of the promoters of the Bauhaus, and consistent exponent of abstraction; George Grosz, whose "Big City" combines abstraction and caricature; Karl Hofer, whose "Flower Girl" bears the stamp of several brands of modern practice; Wassily Kandinsky, whose unmitigated devotion to the abstract is the most provoking of modern methods; Paul Klee, who is the most delightful fantast of our time; Oscar Kokoshka, whose "Portrait of a Boy," executed as far back as 1908, shows how the artist anticipated the disillusions that were to come with the war. Franz Marc's charming animal pictures remain a touchstone in modern art history. "Praying Peasant Woman" by Modersohn-Becker provides the link between the Germans and Van Gogh, whom they were the first to appreciate and emulate. There are characteristic pictures by Emil Nolde, Kark Schmidt-Rottluff, and Ernst Ludwig Kirchner.

Many of the works on exhibition have come from museums in Germany. There were times when we traveled far indeed to see them, and now here they are in Boston. We refer especially to the sculptures of Ernest Barlach, one of the greatest sculptors of the twentieth century. In this exhibition we may see the original wood sculptures of the powerful "Revenge" and the deply moving "Monks Reading."

Finally, there is Käthe Kollwitz who is in a class by herself. Independent and fearless, she has made her grim observation of the poverty and misery in the wake of war and social maladjustment.

The exhibition will continue through Dec. 9.

Robert Douglas and H. B. Warner

In "Torpedoed," film coming Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway.

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Friday 2:30—Saturday 8:15
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor
Soloist—JESUS M. SANROMA—Piano
Next Sunday, 3:30
HEIFETZ

KEITH MEMORIAL
DEANNA DURBIN
First Love
HELEN PARRISH • ROBERT STACK
CO-FEATURE
BASIC RATHBONE VICTOR McLAGLEN SIGRID GURIE
RIO
Added 1st TIME ON SCREEN
INFORMATION PLEASE

SOUTH STATION LIB. 5560
FATHER HUBBARD'S ICEBERGS • LEW LEHR
DONALD DUCK • GEO. JESSEL • WAR NEWS
MID-SEASON FOOTBALL REVIEW

Watch this group of advertisements from day to day for new plays and motion pictures.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,000,000
Previous day's sales	1,266,290
1939 volume to date	231,173,200
1938 volume to date	246,792,963

Stocks Drop Then Recover; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—A little buying slowed down a stock market decline today and cut losses that had run from fractions to 2 points.

The slump began shortly after a moderately active opening, but failed to last long. Near the final hour recoveries amounted to half or more, in most cases, of the ground given up.

Transfers were at the rate of about 1,000,000 shares.

Once more a budget of favorable domestic news was upset by occurrences abroad and traders appeared at a loss to determine just which way to turn.

The peace plea of the Queen of the Netherlands and the King of the Belgians was considered in some quarters as bearish on the war stocks, while in others it was dismissed as unlikely to prove effective.

Backward most of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Boeing, Bendix, Curtiss Wright, Union Carbide, Allied Chemical, Anaconda, Kennecott, Westinghouse Electric, Caterpillar, New York Central and Chesapeake & Ohio.

An October sales report of General Motors Corporation showing a heavy increase over September and the similar period a year ago came out during the morning at a time when the issue had already climbed into the black. Chrysler also improved.

In the curb Aluminum, Ltd., Jones & Laughlin and New Jersey Zinc slipped.

Isolated instances of strength in an inactive group of corporates and a sharp runup in the Government section stood out in the bond market today.

Toward the final hour some treasuries had scored gains up to 19-32 of a point. Thinness of dealings indicated to brokers it was the lack of offerings rather than aggressive portfolio building that caused the list to move up so briskly.

In the corporate section best performances were shown by individual loans connected with expected war business.

Among the leaders of the move were bonds of Boston & Maine Railway which ran up 3 to around 4 points in fast early dealings. Over the holiday Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, announced a plan for refunding the road's indebtedness which calls for additional Federal aid.

Another good climber was International Mercantile Marine 6s, up around 2 points in morning trading on hopes of Government sanction of the proposal for transfer of some tonnage of U. S. Lines Co., a subsidiary, to the Panama Flag.

The general corporate list continued in an uneven drift. A few low yield issues worked ahead fractionally in sympathy with a new upturn in the U. S. Government list. Gains in the treasuries ran to as much as 15-32ds, but trading was unusually light.

A good rally in Italian obligations helped impart steadiness to the foreign list.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Curtailed demand for British government bonds, plus influence of Dutch and Belgian peace proposals, kept security prices on a downward path today. An exception was another lift in Far Eastern bonds. Inquiry for American shares also broadened slightly. Industrials idled at lower levels and domestic rails inclined lower. Most commodity stocks followed the general market pattern.

Paris: Bourse quotations shunted lower today on selling inspired largely by fears Germany might violate Belgian or Dutch neutrality. Despite a slight comeback late, closing prices were near the day's worst. Rentes dropped 20 to 105 centimes.

Amsterdam: There were only a few holdouts to a declining trend in the bourse today. American steel shares were under pressure but losses were confined largely to fractions.

Liverpool: Following a steady start, cotton futures slowly retreated to close 5 to 6 points down today. Selling came on the heels of yesterday's sharp advances.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 Noon, Nov. 8

Sterling:	Today	Prev Day	Parity
Demand	$3.93	$3.93⅞	$8.2397
Cables	3.93	3.93⅞	8.2397
Europe			
France—franc	.0223	.0224	†
Belgium—belga	.1656	.1667	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2243	.2243	‡
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5308	.5309	‡
Sweden—krona	.2382	.2382	.4537
Norway—krone	.2272	.2272	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1932	.1932	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0076	.0076	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0200x	.0200x	.0436
Hungary—pengo	.1760x	.1800x	.2961
Poland—zloty	††	††	.1899
Por'gal—escudo	.0372x	.0371x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0073x	.0073x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233x	.0233x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†‡	.2340	.2340	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1862½	.1862	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3900	.3900	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2347	.2347	.8440
India—rupee	.3035	.3035	.6180
Java—florin	.5360	.5400	.6806
Kong Kong—dol	.2500	.2506	*
Shanghai—dol	.0837½	.0906	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4662½	.4550	.9613
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8937½	.8950	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2100x	.2075x	$

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ‖Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 12.50. Tin barely steady; spot and nearby 52.00; forward 48.00. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.50-55; East St. Louis 5.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 6.50. Quicksilver 140.00-142.00. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	17	66¼	65	65	— ½
56½	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	2	54	54	54	—1
11½	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	3	21½	21⅜	21½	+ ½
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	5	20	19¾	19⅞	— ¼
68	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	19	58¼	58	58	— ⅛
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	38	7⅜	7	7	— ¼
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	15	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	2	14	13¾	14	— ¼
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	7	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	N'v 6
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	1	17½	17½	17½	— ¾
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	7	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ¾
11⅞	6¾	Allen Ind (⅜g)	2	10	10	10	
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	7	175	174	174	—3
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	N'v 6
15½	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	4	14	14	14	
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	10	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	3	65	65	65	N'v 1
48⅜	29	Allis-Ch M (1a)	3	41½	41	41	—1
19⅞	12⅜	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	
21	12	Amal Leath pf	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	63½	63½	63½	—1¾
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	3	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
40¾	16¾	Am Airlines	9	39¼	38	39	+ ⅞
17⅜	9⅜	Am Bank Note	3	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
8	3½	Am Bosch	1	7½	7½	7½	
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	8	47½	47	47½	—1½
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	8	107	106	106¾	—1
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	1	168	168	168	N'v 3
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	40	35⅞	34½	34½	—2⅛
64	30¼	Am Car pf	7	56⅛	55	55½	—2
25½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	5	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	
115½	100	Am Ch&C pf(5)	1	113	113	113	Oct 26
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	119	119	119	N'v 6
8¾	5	Am Colortype	13	8½	8⅛	8¼	+ ¼
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ½
5⅞	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	84	3½	3	3¼	+ ¼
6¼	4⅜	Am European	1	5½	5½	5½	N'v 1
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
24⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	9	22½	21¾	22¼	+ ⅜
28⅞	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	6	27½	26⅞	27½	+ ¾
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	9	24½	24	24	+ ¾
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	15	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Oct 27
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	1	54¾	54¼	54¾	— ⅛
3½	1⅜	Am Ice	15	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
25	14½	Am Ice pf	5	23	22½	22½	N'v 6
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	9	25¾	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	7	66	65	66	
15⅜	11	Am M & F (.80)	18	14⅜	14⅜	14½	— ⅜
5½	2⅛	Am M&Metal	25	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
40⅜	25⅛	Am Metal (¾g)	15	26⅜	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅜
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	112	112	112	Oct 19
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	15	5	5	5	+ ⅛
52⅝	32	AP&L 6 pf (3k)	1	50½	49¼	50½	+ ¾
45⅜	28	AP&L 5pf (2½k)	16	42¼	42	42¼	+ ⅜
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	26	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	39	19⅛	18⅝	18¾	— ½
80¼	50	Am RM pf(2¾k)	4	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
20	9	Am Seat (1½e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2)	30	53⅜	52½	53	— ½
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	139½	139½	139½	N'v 6
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	3	67¼	67¼	67¼	+ ¾
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	39	35	33⅞	34	—1⅛
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
18¼	9	Am Stove(1.55g)	5	16¾	16½	16½	
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	4	24	22¾	23	—1
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	— ⅛
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	16	15⅝	15⅝	N'v 6
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	36	169¼	168½	168⅞	— ⅛
87⅛	73	Am Tobacco (5)	7	80¼	79	79	—1
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	15	81	81	81	— ⅜
153⅛	132	Am Tob pf (6)	1	145	145	145	
83⅜	41⅜	Am Type Fdrs	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	23	13⅛	12½	12½	— ⅛
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	2	91	91	91	Oct 28
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	19	12	11⅝	11¾	— ⅜
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	50	50	50	—1
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	13	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43	43	43	N'v 3
40	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	69	33⅛	32½	32½	—1⅛
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	43	43	43	+1
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	1	22	22	22	
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¾g)	2	16	16	16	+ ½
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
37	21	Arc-D-M(1.10g)	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅜
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	101	101	101	+ ⅛
8¾	3⅜	Armour Ill	18	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ¼
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	1	48	48	48	—1½
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (1)	6	37¾	37½	37¾	— ¼
13	7½	Arnold C (⅝g)	2	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	3	9½	9½	9½	N'v 6
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	5	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	78	78	78	N'v 2
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	2	78	78	78	N'v 6
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	Oct 31
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	29	29¾	29¼	29⅜	— ⅜
71	50	AT&SFpf(3½g)	2	62½	62½	62½	
30½	15	Atl Coast Line	18	25½	24½	24¾	
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	—1¾
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	1	18½	18½	18½	N'v 4
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	13	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	+ ¼
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	2	8½	8½	8½	
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	5	46	45⅜	45⅜	—1
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	N'v 6
8	4½	Atlas Tack	1	7	7	7	— ¼
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	24	4⅜	2⅞	3¼	—1
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
9⅝	3⅛	Aviation Corp	239	8½	8	8	— ¾
B							
21¼	9½	Bald Loco ct	54	18½	18	18	— ½
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	29	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	5	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
30¼	19	Bang & Ar (2)	1	20½	20½	20½	N'v 6
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼g)	7	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
13	6	Barker Bros	3	10	9¾	10	— ¼
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	9	14⅝	14¼	14½	— ⅛
25¾	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	6	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
107⅛	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	N'v 4
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	3	120	120	120	N'v 3
9⅝	7¼	Belding-He(.80)	2	9⅜	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
73⅝	56	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	56	56	56	Oct 26
33¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	37	32½	31⅝	31¾	— ½
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	3	21½	21⅛	21½	
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55	55	55	
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	40½	40¼	40¼	N'v 6
100	50¼	Beth Steel(1½g)	59	87¾	86⅛	86⅛	—1¾
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	9	17¾	17½	17½	
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	115½	115½	115½	— ⅜
32¾	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ½
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	3	22	21¾	22	
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	7	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅝
36⅛	13¾	Bliss&Lau(2¼a)	2	34⅝	34½	34½	— ½
34⅜	16¾	Boeing Airplane	63	28¾	27¾	28	—1⅜
28½	16	Bohn A&B (¾g)	4	26⅜	26	26	
23⅛	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	3	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅜
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	16	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	26	27⅛	26½	26⅞	+ ⅜
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	N'v 6
34⅜	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	1	33	33	33	—1¼
7¾	5½	Brew Corp (.60)	4	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	4	13¼	13	13⅛	— ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (1g)	18	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	39½	39½	39½	
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	4	50¼	50	50¼	N'v 3
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
13⅝	5½	Bkly & Q Tr pf	1	11½	11½	11½	N'v 6
14½	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	13	12	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	41	41	41	+ ¼
40¼	39½	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	13⅜	Bkly Un G (½g)	21	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅛
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (1⅛g)	1	36½	36½	36½	— ⅝
23¼	9⅜	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	10	22	21½	21½	
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	11	10⅜	10½	10½	
8	4	Budd Mfg	14	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ¼
6¼	3	Budd Wheel	33	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅜
30	15½	Bullard Co	1	26	26	26	N'v 6
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	2	31	30½	30½	— ¼
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	5	18⅛	18	18	
18¾	11	Burr Ad M (.40)	9	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	37	6½	5¾	5¾	— ⅜
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br(.30g)	18	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	N'v 3
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	11	5	4½	4⅝	— ⅜
16⅜	7	Byers (AM) Co	6	15¼	15	15	— ¼
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	5	16	15¼	16	— ¼
C							
30	13¼	Calif Packing	1	24½	24½	24½	
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	51	51	51	Oct 10
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	18	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¾g)	15	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
17¾	9⅛	Camp Wy (.20g)	4	15	15	15	— ¼
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	26	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	2	38⅛	38¼	38¼	— ⅝
8	4½	Capital Ad A	7	7	7	7	Oct 28
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	2	27½	27	27	— ½
4	2⅜	Case (J I) Co(5e)	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co(5e)	3	81	80	81	— ¼
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	8	57¼	56	56	—1
107½	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	Sep 28
29¼	13⅜	Celanese (⅛a)	13	27¾	27¼	27½	— ⅛
19⅜	7⅞	Celotex Corp	3	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
30¾	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	8	4	4	4	
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	9	6½	6	6½	+ ¼
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	8	8	8	N'v 6
6⅞	3½	Century R M	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	N'v 6
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	2	40⅜	29¾	39¾	— ¾
13	5½	Cert-teed Prod	15	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
22½	18	ChainBelt(1.10g)	4	20	20	20	N'v 3
30	17	Champ Pap & F	1	25⅝	25½	25⅞	+ ⅜
21½	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	19	19	19	—2
47¼	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	51	42	41	41½	— ¼
92½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	3	93½	93½	93¾	+ ⅛

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
109⅝	98⅜	Ches Cor (1.20g)	3	27½	27	27½	— ½
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	2	3	3	3	N'v 3
1⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	3	1	1	1	
3⅝	1¼	Chi & N West pf	11	2⅜	2½	2½	— ¼
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	1	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	4	¾	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	½	Chi M S P&P pf	1	1	1	1	N'v 6
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	1	17	17	17	— ⅜
39½	30⅜	Chi P T cv pf(3)	2	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	N'v 6
50¼	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	49	49	49	—1¼
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1⅝	½	C R I & P 6% pf	1	1	1	1	
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	N'v 4
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Oct 28
15¼	10	Chick CotO(½g)	1	12	12	12	
13⅛	5	Childs Co	1	6½	6⅛	6⅛	N'v 6
94⅜	53⅝	Chrysler (4g)	70	88½	86⅛	86⅞	
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	3	11⅝	11½	11½	
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	5	4	3¾	4	— ⅛
34½	15	Clark Eq (1¼g)	4	34½	34½	34½	N'v 4
39	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	1	36½	36½	36½	N'v 6
60⅛	34⅝	Climax M(1.20a)	4	46½	46¼	46½	— ¾
36¼	21¼	Cluett Pea (¾g)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ¾
133	105	Coco-Cola (5g)	6	123	122¼	122¼	— ¾
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	59	59	59	N'v 2
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	116	15⅜	14⅝	15⅜	+ ¾
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	Oct 30
37½	20¼	Collins & A(¾g)	3	35	34¾	34¾	— ¼
24⅞	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	6	23	23	23	N'v 4
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	21	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅜
24¾	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	6	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	72	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	82	81⅞	82	
15⅝	6⅝	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
30½	16	Col P pf(2.41k)	1	19½	19½	19½	Oct 31
96	73	Col Carb (4)	1	91	91	91	— ¼
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	19	47¼	47	47⅛	+ ⅜
109⅝	98⅜	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	101	101	101	N'v 2
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	15	52¼	52	52¼	— ¼
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	110	110	110	N'v 1
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	17	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
2⅛	1¼	Com'th & South	36	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	14	71¼	70⅜	71¼	+1
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.65g)	140	31	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	7	7	7	N'v 6
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	8	24⅝	24	24⅝	
8¼	5	Congress Cigar	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	N'v 6
32¾	15½	Cons Aircraft	18	30½	29½	29½	— ⅝
9⅜	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	N'v 3
11	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30g)	19	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
37	27	Cons Edison (2)	58	31⅝	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
108½	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	108	108	108	+1
2⅛	1⅜	Con Film Ind	24	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
12⅜	7¾	Consol F pf(3¾k)	9	10¼	10	10	— ¼
7⅞	4⅜	Cons Laundries	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
9⅜	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	24	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
5⅜	1	Con RR Cuba pf	2	2½	2½	2½	
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
14	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	24	24	24	Oct 25
101	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	N'v 1
16⅞	9½	Contain Cp (½g)	11	16⅛	16	16	
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	5

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Cotton Cloth Sales Uneven, Prices Weaken

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Some irregularity developed in primary cotton gray goods markets during the past week. General demand for yardage was light in most lines, and prices were inclined to weaken slightly, but diminishing supplies of burlap caused a strong demand for cotton fabrics that are commonly used for bag purposes.

Buying by the bag manufacturers was estimated to have totalled 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 yards this week, most of which comprised sheetings and osnaburgs.

Although there was not much change in sheeting prices, the mills making bag numbers maintained a firm price attitude and refused to shade their quotations. On the osnaburgs there was a general advance of an eighth of a cent a yard, which contrasted sharply with the decline of an eighth to a quarter in most of types of gray goods.

Print Cloths Quiet

Buying seemed to center chiefly on goods deliverable during the next 60 days, but in some cases covered orders extending well into the first quarter of next year.

Print cloths were rather slow and sales for the week totalled somewhat less than half the current week's output from the looms. Prices were off slightly from the peak, but the lower levels did not serve to stimulate buying. The 39 inch 4 yard 80x80s sold as low as 7⅛ cents, though some mills were holding out for 7¼ cents.

Narrow print cloths were not tremendously active, but a moderate business in them was reported, on a basis around 4⅛ cents for 27 inch 7.60 yard 64x60s and 4¼ cents for 28 inch goods of the same construction. Tobacco cloths were also in some demand, and held their own in price. Some buyers sought gauze in large volume such as might be used for surgical dressings.

On heavy goods, such as drills, there was small-lot selling on a basis of 6⅞ for 37 inch 3.95 yard goods.

In the fine goods division, scattered interest in combed lawns was reported, but it was mostly for very small quantities for filling in purposes, and these could sometimes be had at lower prices from second hand sources, though resale yardage was not plentiful.

Broadcloths Quiet

Broadcloths were moving in somewhat restricted volume and at slightly lower levels. The carded 80x60s were bought as low as 5⅝ cents, though most mills continued to ask 5¾ cents, which compares with 5⅞ cents a week or two previously.

On the combed broadcloths, standard 128x68s and 136x60s were moving in a limited way at 11 cents, though preferred makes were quoted at 11¼ cents. The 4.10 yard 144x76s were bought as low as 12 cents flat though some mills still quote 12½ cents for them.

Dealing in fine voiles and organdies was reported but only in very limited quantities, and the prices held unchanged at 5⅞ to 6 cents for 11 yard 68x56s organdies, and 5½ to 5⅝ cents for slack twist voiles and 5¾ to 5⅞ for medium twist goods.

Business Personals

Harvey C. Couch, southwestern railway and utility executive, has been elected to the board of managers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. Mr. Couch is chairman of the Board of the Kansas City Southern Railway Company and the Louisiana & Arkansas Railway Company, President of the Arkansas Power & Light Co. and the White River Power Co. and a director of Electric Power & Light Co. and Edison Electric Institute. He was a member of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation from 1932 to 1934.

Joseph A. Kaplan, head of a company hearing his own name and President of Comprehensive Fabrics, Inc., has been elected to the presidency of the New York Housewares Manufacturers Association for 1940, was announced today by Flo English, executive secretary. Other officers elected for the coming year are William B. Flanagan, vice-president, and J. B. Hardenbergh, treasurer.

Brooke L. Wynkoop, for the past 7½ years associated with Distributors Group, Inc., as vice-president and manager of the trading department, has become associated with the firm of R. H. Johnson & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange. Prior to his connection with Distributors Group, Mr. Wynkoop had for seven years been with John Nickerson & Co., Inc., where he was a vice-president.

Chas. E. Quincey & Co., specialists in U. S. Government securities, announce that Daniel G. Condon and Frank A. Pavis have been appointed co-managers of the corporate bond department, effective Nov. 6. Mr. Condon is a former member of the New York Stock Exchange and has been with the firm's corporate bond department for the past year. Mr. Pavis was formerly assistant syndicate manager of the old firm of Lee, Higginson & Co. and until recently was a partner of W. S. Sagar & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

Union Bag & Paper Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Union Bag & Paper Corp. reported net income for the September quarter of $207,686, or 16 cents a capital share, compared with $203,667, also about 16 cents a share, in the like 1938 period.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 3⅜s '43-40 June	102.27	102.27	102.27
2 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	104.19	104.19	104.19
1 3⅜s '47-43	109.8	109.8	109.8
2 3¼s '45-43	109.5	109.5	109.5
1 3¼s '46-44	109.17	109.17	109.17
1 3⅜s '56-46	112.28	112.28	112.28
5 3s '48-46	108.28	108.28	108.28
1 3⅛s '49-46	109.14	109.14	109.14
6 4¼s '52-47	118.6	117.26	118.6
15 2⅞s '51-48	106.11	106.6	106.6
3 2½s '53-49	103.7	103.7	103.7
2 3s '55-51	107.14	107.14	107.14
6 2⅞s '60-55	104.29	104.16	104.26
1 2¾s '59-56	103.18	103.18	103.18
1 2¾s '63-58	103.18	103.18	103.18
3 2¾s '65-60	103.23	103.21	103.21

Home Owners Loan

1 2¼s '44-42	104.7	104.7	104.7
8 3s '52-44	106.24	106.16	106.18
2 1½s '47-45	100.3	100.3	100.3

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	50	50	50
10 Alleghany cv 5s '44	80¼	80¼	80¼
8 Alleghany cv 5s '49	73⅜	73¼	73¼
1 Alleghany 5s '50 st	43	43	43
4 Allegh Val 4s '42	106⅛	105⅞	106⅛
2 Allied Strs 4½s '51	96½	96½	96½
12 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110½	110¼	110½
21 Am & For P5s 2030	60⅞	60½	60⅞
16 Am IGChem 5½s '49	102½	102	102½
1 Am Int 5½s '49	103¼	103¼	103¼
13 Am T&T 5½s '43	109¼	109⅝	109⅝
15 Am T&T 3¼s '66	106½	106¼	106¼
13 Am T&T 3¼s '61	107¼	107	107¼
2 Am W W & E 6s '75	106¾	106¾	106¾
13 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	101½	101⅜	101⅜
10 Ang C Nitra deb '67	36	36	36
29 Arm Del 4s '57	98⅛	97⅞	98⅛
11 Arm Del 4s '55	99½	99	99¼
34 AT&SF 4s '95	106¼	105¾	106¼
4 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	98	98	98
15 AT&SF 4½s '48	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
2 AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	99¾	99¾	99¾
4 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	96	96	96
5 A C Line clt 4s '52	68½	68½	68½
2 A C Line 5s '45	77	77	77
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	39½	39½	39½
4 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	70¼	70¼	70¼
2 Atl Refin 3s '53	105	105	105
2 AubAutocv4¾s '39	35	35	35
4 Bald Loco 5s '40 st	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 B&O rfg 6s '95	32	32	32
7 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	31¼	31	31
12 B&O 5s '96 F ct	27¾	27½	27¾
13 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	27¾	27½	27¾
26 B&O cv 4½s '60	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
11 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	19	19	19
1 B&O 1st 4s '48	66	65½	65½
3 B&O S W 5s '50 ct	38¼	38¼	38¼
5 B&O T C 4s '59	55	55	55
1 Bang G Ar cv 4s '51 st	85	85	85
13 Bang & Aro● 5s 43	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 BellTelPa 5s 48 B	116	116	116
1 Beth Stl 4¼s 60	108	108	108
26 Beth Stl 3¾s 66	104¾	104½	104¾
6 Beth Stl 3½s 52	110	109½	110
40 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	100¼	100	100¼
240 Bost&Me 5s 67	41¾	39	41½
174 Bost&Me 4¾s 61	40¾	39	40½
58 Boston&Me 5s 55	42¾	41⅞	42
1 Bkly City RR 5s '41	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
55 Bkyl Man Tr 4½s 66	73	72¾	73
4 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	111	111	111
1 Bkly U Gas 5s 45	111	111	111
11 Bkly U Gas 5s 50	95¼	95¼	95¼
3 Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	105	104¾	104⅞
3 Buff R&P 4½s 57	42	42	42
2 Buf R&P 4½s 57 ct	40¾	40¾	40¾
1 Bush Terml 4s 52	70	70	70
33 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	101½	100⅝	101½
1 Can Sou 5s 62	88	88	88
2 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	102½	102½	102½
8 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	101¼	101⅛	101¼
22 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	103¼	103	103¼
10 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	101½	101½	101½
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	100	99¾	99¾
12 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	99⅝	99½	99½
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	100	99⅛	99⅜
3 Can Pac 5s 54	109½	109½	109½
3 Can Pac 5s 64	82	82	82
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	82½	82½	82½
4 Can Pac 4½s 60	77	77	77
2 Can Pac 4s perp	67	67	67
7 Cane Cr & Ola 52	108	108	108
1 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	4	4	4
1 Cen Hud G&E 3½s '65	108	108	108
8 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	74¼	74	74¼
3 Cen Steel 8s '41			

	110-1-32	110 1-32	110 1-32
5 Certain-td 5½s '48	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
15 C & O 3½s '96 D	98½	98	98
5 C & O rfg '63F	104¾	104¾	104¾
17 Chi & Alton 3s '49	12½	12	12
3 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	91⅞	91	91⅛
2 CB&Q 4½s '77	85¾	85¾	85¾
10 CB&Q gen 4s '58	94½	94½	94½
1 CB&Q 4s 1949	103	102¾	102¾
14 CB&Q 3½s '49	99¼	99	99
5 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	18	17½	17½
1 Chi & Erie 5s '82	86	86	86
39 Chic Gt West 4s '59	21¾	21½	21½
4 Chi I & L 5s '66	4	4	4
2 Chi R I & Pac 5s '34	12	12	12
48 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	8⅜	7¾	7¾
20 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2½	2⅜	2⅜
8 CM&SP 4¾s '89F	27	27	27
2 CM&SP gen 4s '89	26½	26½	26½
5 CM&SP 3½s '89B	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
2 Chi&NW 6½s '36	17	17	17
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037j	10	10	10
4 Chi&NW gn 5s '87	15	15	15
1 Chi&NW 4½s '49	43⅜	41¼	43⅜
4 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	9¾	9½	9½
12 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	2½	2½	2½
3 CRI&P 4s '88	15½	15⅛	15½
2 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	5½	5½	5½
26 Chi Un Sta 4¼s '63	108¼	105¾	105¾
14 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	91½	91¼	91½
1 Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	108	108	108
1 Cin Un Term 3¾s '69	108	108	108
1 CCC&StL 4½s '77	57	57	57
2 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
2 ClevUnTerm5½s '72	91½	91⅜	91½
11 ClevUnTerm5s'73	83⅝	83	83½
6 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	75½	75⅛	75½
39 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	103⅜	103	103¼
16 Colmbia G 5s 1961	103⅜	103½	103½
15 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	109	108⅞	108⅞
22 Comwlth Sd 3½s '68	109¾	109	109¼
193 ComwlthEd cv 3½s'58	123¼	122¾	123
6 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105⅜	105⅝	105⅝
16 Con Edis 3½s '58	107⅛	107¼	107⅛
12 Con Edis 3⅜s '58	107¾	107½	107¾
1 Con Edis 3s '56	106½	106½	106½
5 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3 Consum Pow 3½s '70	108	108⅜	108⅜
6 Consum Pow 3½s '65	108	108	108
6 Consum Pow 3½s '66	105¼	105⅛	105¼
15 Container 5s '43	100¾	100¾	100¾
10 Crane Co 3½s '51	104¼	104	104¼
10 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	102¼	102	102¼
4 Cuba RR 7½s '46	47	47	47
10 Duquesne P&L 3½s '60	108½	108⅛	108½
21 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	65	64½	64½
6 D & R G 4s '36	9¾	9½	9½
1 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
6 D & R G West 5s '78	7	7	7
22 Det Ed 4½s '61	112	112	112
15 Det Ed 4s '65	112¼	111¾	112¼
9 Dul Missabe&I 3½s'62	107	107	107
4 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	110⅛	110	110⅛
9 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	108¾	108½	108½
16 Erie rfg 5s '67	16¼	16	16¼
16 Erie rfg 5s '75	16¼	16	16⅜
3 Erie 1st 4s '96	50	50	50
5 Erie gen lien 4s 96	21½	21½	21½
3 Erie cv 4s 53 A	20	20	20
10 Fairbnks Morse 4s 56	106	106	106
7 Fla E Cst 5s 74	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
22 FirestoneT&R 3½s 48	106	105¾	106
18 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
5 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	60	60	60
1 Hond&Co 2-4s 82 ct	3	3	3
2 Gen Mot Accept3¼s51	107¼	107⅜	107¼
6 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	73¼	73	73
16 Goodrich 4¼s 56	104	103¾	104
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	98	98	98
5 Gt Nor 5s '73	88½	88½	88½
2 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	84	84	84
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	84	84	84
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
34 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	104¼	104	104
6 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	93⅝	93½	93½
10 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	75	75	75
1 Gulf M & N 5s 50	81	81	81
2 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Housatonic 5s 37	47½	47½	47½
4 Houst'n OilTex 4¼s54	97½	97½	97½
17 Hudson Clol 5s 62A	37½	37	37¼
7 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	47	46⅞	46⅞
10 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	14½	14⅜	14⅜
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70 B	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
3 Ill Cen 4s '53	48⅜	48	48
6 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
3 Ill Cen 4⅜s '66	49	48½	49
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	62¼	62¼	62¼
3 Ill Cen Cairo 4s '50	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
5 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	52½	52⅛	52½
8 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	99	99	99
7 Inland Steel 3¼s '61	107¾	107⅝	107¾
9 Interb R Tr 6s '32	29½	29½	29½
16 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66 ct	69½	69½	69½
116 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	70	69½	70
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
5 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	74	74	74
15 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	59	58⅞	59
8 Int Paper 6s '55	93¼	92⅞	93
1 Int Paper 5s '47	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
2 Int Rys C A 6⅛s '47	91	91	91
32 Int T&T 4½s '52	45½	44⅞	45½
83 Int T&T 5s '55	50¼	49¾	49¾
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 James F&Clea 4s '59	57	57	57
4 Jones&LaughSt4¼s '61	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	30½	30½	30½
10 K C South 5s '50	68	68	68
10 Koppers Co 4s '51	103¼	102⅞	103¼
13 Kresge Found 4s '45	105	104¾	105
4 Lac Gas 5½s '53	49½	49	49¼
1 Lac Gas 5s '42	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
1 L S & M S 3½s '97	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
5 Lautaro Nit inc '75	32½	32½	32½
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	54¾	54¾	54¾
2 LehValNY 4½s '40 asd	45	45	45
2 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	20	20	20
2 LehVal4½s 2003 asd	18½	18½	18½
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	125½	125½	125½
21 Loews 3½s '46	100½	100¼	100½
2 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	87	87	87
1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	83½	83½	83½
3 Long Isl unif 4s '49	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	98	98	98
4 Lou&N 4½ 2003	89¾	89¼	89¾
20 Louis & N un 4s '40	100⅝	100½	100⅝
4 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	78⅞	78¾	78⅞
1 Maine Cen 4s '45	81	81	81
5 Maine Cen 4½s '60	56	55¼	56
1 Manati Sug 4s '57	38½	38½	38½
50 Manhat Ry 4s '90	70½	70	70½
7 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	70½	70	70½
4 Marion StShov 6s '47	70¼	70	70¼
6 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104	103⅞	103⅞
4 MetWSideElChi4s '38	7	7	7
4 Mich Cen 4s '40	100½	100½	100½
13 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	101	100½	100¾
5 Mil&Nor cn 4½s '39	28	28	28
10 MSP&SSMarie 4s 38	6⅞	6¼	6¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	7	6⅞	7
4 Mo-Ill 5s '59	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞
17 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	21	20½	20½
10 M-K-Tex Aj 5s 67	9⅝	9¼	9½
1 M-K-T 4½s 78	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
5 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	34	34	34
2 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	17	17	17
3 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	3	2¾	2¾
25 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	15	14¾	14¾
9 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	14¾	14¾	14¾
2 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	14½	14½	14½
7 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
1 Mob & Oh 5s 38	33	33	33
16 Mob & O 4½s 77	28¾	28⅜	28¾
12 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
7 MonWPa Pub Sv6s 65	108¾	108⅜	108⅜
28 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	98¾	98⅝	98¾
3 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	41½	41½	41½
2 NashCtr&StL 4s '78	70	70	70
13 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	106½	106¼	106½
17 Nat Distill 3½s 49	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 NtRyMex 4½s57asd	⅛	⅛	⅛
10 NtRyMex 4s '77asd	½	½	½
2 Nt RRMex 4s 51asd	⅝	⅝	⅝
28 Natl Steel 3s '65	101	100¾	101
1 N Eng RR 5s '45	28	28	28
3 N Eng RR 4s '45	28	28	28
1 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	76	76	76
6 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
6 N O Pub Sv 5c '55B	106½	106½	106½
1 N Orl Term 4s '53	68	68	68
31 NYC rfg 5s 2013	66¼	65½	65½
15 NYC 4½s 2013 A	59	58½	58½
9 NYC cn 4s '98	62	62	62
10 NYC 3¾s '46	77¾	77½	77¾
3 NYC cv 3¼s '52	66½	66	66⅜
1 NYC & HR 4s '42	86¼	86¼	86¼
1 NYC&HR 3½s '97	78	78	78
9 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	67½	67¼	67½
25 NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	59	58¾	59
5 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	25	24⅞	24⅞
5 NYNH&H 4½s '67	18¾	17⅞	18⅜
2 NYNH&H 4s '55	14½	14½	14½
2 NYNH&H 3½s '56	14¼	14¼	14¼
6 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	14	14	14
2 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	7⅞	7½	7½
12 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	6½	6½	6½
5 NYO&W rfg 4s '92	5	5	5
5 NY&F Gas 6s '51A	105¾	105¼	105¼
16 NY Steam 3½s '63	103¾	103⅜	103¾
1 NY Tel 3¼s '67	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
2 NY Trap R 6s '46	85½	85½	85½
1 NL&O Pow 5s '55 A	110	110	110
3 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	103	103	103
3 Norf & W 4s '96	118½	118⅜	118⅝
3 Nor Am Co 4s '59	107½	107½	107½
17 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	106¾	106⅝	106¾
16 Nor Pac 4s 2047	60⅛	59¾	59⅞
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	51½	51½	51½
4 Nor Pac 4s '97	69⅝	69½	69½
22 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41¼	40½	40½
3 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	108⅜	108⅛	108⅛
15 Ohio Ed 4s '67	108¼	108¼	108¼
43 Ohio Ed 4½s '72	106¼	105⅝	106¼
6 OklahomaG&E 3¾s'66	107¾	107¾	107¾
8 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43			

	104	17-32	104½	104½
10 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	105	105	105	105
2 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
2 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	106¾	106⅜	106¾	106¾
8 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	109⅜	109¼	109¼	109¼
54 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112	111½	111½	111½
3 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	84	83½	83½	83½
17 Pen Co 4s 63	102¼	101¾	102⅛	102⅛
26 Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	107	106⅞	107	107
17 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	106¼	106	106¼	106¼
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	107½	107½	107½	107½
3 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	117½	117½	117½	117½
22 Pen RR 4½s 70 '65	100½	100¼	100¼	100¼
19 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	87	86½	87	87
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	93	94⅜	95	95
3 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	95	94¾	94¾	94¾
5 Pen RR 3¾s '70	88½	88	88½	88½
6 Pen RR 3½s '52	87⅜	87¼	87⅜	87⅜
4 Peoria&E inc 4s '90	9	9	9	9
5 PhilBal&W 4½s '81D	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
8 Phila Co 5s '67	105⅜	105¼	105¼	105¼
7 Ph Read C&I cv 6s'49	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
7 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
3 Philippine Ry 4s '37	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
25 Phillips ePt 3s '48	112⅜	111¾	112½	112½
8 PCC&StL 4½s '77	98⅞	98½	98½	98½
1 PCC&SL 4½s '40A	102½	102½	102½	102½
1 Pitt & W Va 4½s '59B	48½	49	49	49
7 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	48¾	48½	48¾	48¾
1 Portl Gen El 5s '50	107½	107½	107½	107½
65 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	82	81½	82	81¾
1 Por Ri AT 6s '42 unst	42	42	42	42
13 Postal TC&C 5s 53	17¾	17⅝	17¾	17¾
6 uPbSvc No Ill 3½s '68	107¾	107½	107¾	107¾
3 Readg 4½s '97 A	73¾	73½	73¾	73¾
6 Readg 4½s '97 B	73½	73½	73½	73½
10 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	59½	59½	59½	59½
5 Rem Rand 4¼s '56 ww	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
6 Republic Steel 5½s '54	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
11 Republic Stl 4½s '61	95¾	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
5 Republic Stl 4½s '56	95⅞	95¼	95¼	95⅞
7 Revere CopB 4¼s'56	99½	99½	99½	99½
2 Rio r W clt 4s '49	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Roch G&E 3¼s '69	103½	103½	103½	103½
5 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	95	94½	95	95
5 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
10 StLPeo&NW 5s '48	22	22	22	22
15 St L S F 4½s '18	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 St L S F 4s '50 A ct	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
4 St L S W 5s '52	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
5 SA&A Pass 4s '43	62½	62½	62½	62½
4 San An Pub Svc 4s '63	106¾	106½	106¾	106¾
19 San Diego G&E 4s '65	109¾	109½	109¾	109¾
22 Seab A L cn 6s '45	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
5 Sea A L 4½s '59	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
11 Sea A L 4s '50 st	14¾	14½	14½	14½
20 Sea A L rfg 4s '59	6	6	6	6
9 Sea-Ail Fla 6s '35 A ct	4	4	4	4
19 Shell Un 2½s '54	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
7 Simmons-B 4s '52	99⅝	99½	99½	99½
2 Skelly Oil 4s '51	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Socony-Vac 3s '64	103¾	103⅜	103¾	103¾
6 So Bell T&T 3s '79	101¾	101⅜	101¾	101¾
15 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	108½	108½	108½	108½
1 So Cal Pow 4s '45	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
39 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	96½	96	96½	96½
4 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	105½	105¼	105½	105½
20 Sou Pac 4½s '68	51	51	51	51
23 Sou Pac 4½s '81	51½	51	51	51
55 So Pac 4½s '69

Hull Hits Economic Nationalism; Says Pacts Aid Farmers

TNEC Weighs Steel Trade's Talks on Cost

WASHINGTON (AP)—A special assistant attorney general contended today that there was some legal question whether consultations among steel companies concerning costs of "extras" constituted violation of the anti-trust laws.

A. H. Feller, counsel for the Monopoly Committee during its investigation of the steel industry, made the observation to reporters. He defined "extras" as additional amounts charged for processing steel in a manner different from standard specifications.

Benjamin F. Fairless, President of the United States Steel Corporation, had discussed the practice at a committee hearing, asserting that he had been advised by counsel that the company was "perfectly within its rights" in carrying on such consultations.

Mr. Fairless testified that on the basis of present day costs it would be "definitely" necessary to maintain steel prices higher on the average than in 1929 in order to make a "reasonable" profit.

He declined, however, to make any estimate as to the probable relation of prices next year as compared with published prices of 1937 or in relation to other commodities.

Leon Henderson, Securities Commission member, read into the committee record a list of 1937 steel prices compared with 1929 figures, showing percentage increases ranging from 1.8 per cent to 44.5 per cent on various items.

Higher Labor Costs

Mr. Fairless attributed the increases principally to higher labor costs, higher taxes and higher raw material costs and expressed the opinion the published prices of 1937, although the corporation never actually realized them, were "fair prices at that time."

Mr. Henderson cited the all-commodity price index for 1937, which he said reached 87 or 88 in 1937, as compared with 95 for 1929, whereas steel prices were "anywhere from 30 to 50 per cent higher than the general level."

When Clarence Avildsen, special assistant to the Secretary of Commerce, remarked that wages paid by United States Steel had risen from 44 cents to 62½ cents per hour between 1929 and 1937, Mr. Henderson commented that labor costs had risen in other industries too.

Mr. Avildsen questioned whether it was "fair" to compare the increase in steel prices with those of all other industries, contending that a better comparison would include only those industries in which cost conditions were similar to those of steel production.

Mr. Fairless said as a matter of price policy United States Steel desired at no time to charge "more than a fair price," which he defined as one sufficient to pay fair wages to employees, provide the best working conditions possible, maintain plant equipment at peak efficiency, to "meet any demands of the country" and provide a "reasonable return to the owners of this business—our stockholders."

Must Top 1929

"I wasn't raising a question as to whether there was profiteering in the steel industry," Mr. Henderson commented.

"Do you feel that in the future prices must be above 1929?" Mr. Henderson asked.

"On the basis of today's costs," Mr. Fairless replied. "Yes, sir. Definitely."

Mr. Fairless testified that in 1937 when a sharp drop in demand occurred the steel company made concessions below the published price but said these were as nearly uniform "as it was possible to make them."

"The only policy you can have," he testified, "is to meet competition as you find it."

"How far will you go in making concessions," Mr. Henderson asked. "Are there standards or any fixed point of reduction?"

"No, sir," Mr. Fairless answered. "We might go below cost. Many times we have taken business knowing it was a definite loss in order to provide employment."

Scott Paper Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Scott Paper Co. reported for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $1,324,785, or $1.89 a common share, compared with $1,120,032, or $1.92 on a slightly smaller number of shares in the like period last year.

UNION TANK CAR COMPANY

CHICAGO, Ill., November 7, 1939

The Board of Directors of Union Tank Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of thirty cents (30 cents) per share and an extra dividend of ten cents (10 cents) per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company, payable December 1, 1939, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 18, 1939. Checks will be mailed by The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Transfer Agent.

C. H. HOCHETTE, Secretary

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Alternative to Trade Pacts Is Isolation, Declares Hull

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Cordell Hull said it was "folly compounded" for agricultural spokesmen, in the light of experience with the Hawley-Smoot Tariff, "still to cling . . . to the delusion that the farmer has something to gain from embargo tariffs."

In a 5,000-word letter to Senator Capper (R) of Kansas, the Secretary of State defended his trade agreements program which Capper and other senators assailed last week.

Says Pacts Aid Farmers

Mr. Hull wrote that statistics "prove conclusively that the statements to the effect that our farmers are being injured by the trade agreements can only be based either upon ignorance of the facts, for which there is little excuse, since all of the data given above are regularly published and are easily available; or else upon a deliberate attempt to mislead the farmers and the public in general."

He concluded that the alternative to the trade agreements program "is a growth of national economic isolation, with all its disastrous results for the peace and prosperity of nations. That alternative means, within nations, increasing regimentation in all phases of economic life, beginning with the surplus-producing industries and steadily extending to all other branches of production and distribution. It means the dole in an expanding and more and more aggravated form, and a decline in the general standard of national well-being."

"For well-meaning persons assuming to speak for agriculture still to cling, despite all that happened after 1930 (the year of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff) to the delusion that the farmer has something to gain from embargo tariffs—or from resisting a program for adjusting such tariffs below the embargo level while still providing thoroughly adequate safeguards—is folly compounded," Mr. Hull's letter said.

Decrees "False Prophets"

"Most of those who are today attempting to destroy our trade program by making insupportable charges that it is injuring agriculture are the same false prophets who solemnly assured the farmers that the Hawley-Smoot embargoes would guarantee to them full and permanent prosperity; whereas, in actual fact, within two years from the enactment of the 1930 tariff, millions of farmers found themselves in, or on the verge of, bankruptcy."

Mr. Hull's letter was in response to one from Senator Capper, which was not made public. Commenting last week on the Senate attacks, Mr. Hull said his program would survive the political lives of its assailants.

Mr. Hull cited statistics to prove to Senator Capper that the trade-agreements program had helped the American farmer. Agricultural exports rose from $662,000,000 in 1932 to $828,000,000 in 1938, he said, and added:

"The farmer's home market has expanded in consequence of increasd domestic employment and purchasing power for farm products, partly brought about by trade-agreement concessions obtained for American exports of both agricultural and non-agricultural commodities."

Tariff adjustments on agricultural imports, Mr. Hull said, apply to only about eight per cent of the total, whereas adjustments on non-agricultural imports apply to more than 20 per cent.

Supreme Court Prevents Large Tax Refunds to American Oil Companies

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court prevented large tax refunds to oil companies by confirming a Treasury method of treating development expenses.

In an opinion written by Justice Douglas, the Court agreed with the Treasury that when oil companies treated development costs as "current expenses" at the time they were made, the companies could not come along in later years and treat the development expenses as capital items in order to permit larger depreciation allowances.

Internal Revenue Bureau officials said that if the court had ruled otherwise, many oil companies might have been entitled to substantial refunds on the income taxes they paid in recent years. Approximately 100 cases involving $9,000,000 already were pending before the board of tax appeals.

The issue came before the court in two opposite cases. The Court reversed a Ninth Circuit Court decision which had ruled in favor of the Wilshire Oil Company of Los Angeles on the point, and affirmed a Fifth Circuit Court decision in which the Government already had won the same type of argument against the F. H. E. Oil Company of Fort Worth.

No dissent was announced. Justices Butler and Reed did not participate.

Earmarked Gold Being Withdrawn By Foreign Nations

WASHINGTON (AP) — Foreign governments and central banks were shown to have withdrawn $19,141,302 of their gold deposits in Federal Reserve banks and to have shipped an additional $19,977,092 worth of gold to this country in the week ended November 1.

The gold taken out of "earmark" in the Federal Reserve banks presumably was sold to the United States Treasury as the imported metal probably was. On November 1, however, foreign governments and banks still had $1,176,458,000 worth of gold deposited in Federal Reserve banks, available for war purchases on a cash and carry basis. Most of the gold is presumed to belong to the Allies, although some of it belongs to neutrals.

The week's imports were slightly higher than in preceding weeks, but were still far below average shipments before the war. The imports included $2,990,321 from the Netherlands, $3,202,139 from England, $1,318,721 from Mexico, $2,176,711 from Hong Kong, $1,301,190 from the Philippine Islands, $952,954 from India and $330,348 from Canada.

Silver imports totaled $3,513,511, about three times the usual weekly amount due to a $2,404,231 shipment from Hong Kong. Mexico and Canada, usually the principal silver shippers sent in only $489,414 and $69,206, respectively, in the period.

Exports amounted to $606 of gold and $104,841 of silver.

Excess Reserves Show a Decrease

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lendable excess reserves of banks began in the last week of October to drop from their record high levels.

The Federal Reserve Board said the total dropped from the unprecedented figure of $5,530,000,000 in the week of Oct. 25 to $5,380,000,000 in the week ended November 1, a decline of $150,000,000.

Further declines are expected in the next few weeks as Treasury and other federal financing gets under way, which will tend to convert idle cash into increased investments.

The decrease was due to a month-end increase of money in circulation, Treasury borrowing on 91-day bills and other routine banking transactions.

This week's total will be affected by the borrowing of $250,000,000 by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The board also reported that the 12 Federal Reserve banks, as in recent weeks, failed to replace maturing investments in 91-day bills, reducing the 12 banks' Government securities holdings $15,000,000 to $2,721,000,000.

51 New Plants Locate in N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Fifty-one new industrial plants were located in North Carolina in the first eight months of 1939, J. T. Anderson, State Industrial Engineer, announced here. In addition, 66 existing plants expanded their facilities in the same period.

U. S. Opens Bids On Glass and Tin

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury opened bids on pig tin and optical glass as part of the government's program to supply the army and navy with strategic war materials.

The optical glass bids were kept confidential because of military secrets involved in the specifications.

The tin bids included:

North American Smelting Company, Philadelphia, 200,000 pounds of Grade B F. O. B. New York, 70 cents a pound, aggregating $140,000, less discount of one-fourth of 1 per cent for payment in 10 days; Tuthill & Company, New York, 400,000 pounds grade A F. O. B. New York, 51 cents a pound, aggregating $204,000, less one half of 1 per cent for payment in 20 days; Pope Trading Corporation, New York, 200,000 pounds grade B F. O. B. Columbus, Ohio, 53 cents a pound aggregating $106,000, less 1 per cent for payment in 20 days; Caswell, Straus & Company, New York, 1,120,000 pounds grade B F. O. B. Columbus, 47.74 cents a pound aggregating $534,688 less one half of 1 per cent for payment in 10 days.

The Treasury did not indicate from what sources the bidders proposed to supply tin, much of which normally is brought from Bolivia.

Canadian Consumption Of Sugar at All-Time High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Sugar consumption in the Dominion of Canada during the crop year ended Aug. 31, 1939, reached an all-time high record with 514,955 long tons, raw sugar value, as against 494,528 tons in the previous season, an increase of approximately 4.1 per cent according to advices received by Lamborn & Company. In 1938-39 consumption figure is the largest on record. The previous high record was recorded in 1936-37 when 510,000 tons were consumed.

Of the 1938-39 consumption, 68,355 tons, or 13.3 per cent, were beet sugars produced in the Dominion, while the remainder were imported cane sugars which came principally from the British West Indies and other British possessions. Of the sugars consumed in 1937-38, home production supplied 57,562 tons, or 11.6 per cent, while the balance came mainly from the same sources as this year.

Business Failures Advance

NEW YORK (AP) — Business failures in the United States during the week ended Nov. 2 advanced to 221 from 207 in the preceding week, Dun & Bradstreet reported. A year ago the total was 216.

New Cotton Loan Program Is Announced

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department has inaugurated a new loan program on cotton in a move expected by crop control officials to result in improved prices for the South's big cash crop later in the season.

Producers may place 1939-grown cotton under Government loans at a base rate equivalent to 8.3 cents a pound for middling ⅞ inch cotton, gross weight basis, or 8.7 cents on a net weight basis, subject to differentials for location of its storage.

The loan rate is slightly below the current price of about 9 cents a pound.

Location Changes Rates

Cotton stored under loans at or near central markets or ports will be eligible for higher rates than that stored at remote points. Thus, on a net weight basis (bales weighing about 478 pounds) cotton stored in Western Texas and in New Mexico will be eligible for the minimum rate of 8.7 cents, while that stored at some points in North Carolina and Virginia—near textile mills—will be eligible for a maximum rate of 9.3 cents. The rates at all Gulf of Mexico and California ports will be 9.2 cents.

Inasmuch as this year's crop of about 11,900,000 bales is not expected to meet domestic and export needs of the season, a shortage of "free" cotton—cotton not tied up in Government loans—is expected to develop next spring and summer. Any of this year's cotton put under loan would tend, officials said, to hasten arrival of that period of shortage.

Officials said that such a shortage of free cotton should tend to boost prices to a point where it would be profitable for growers to take cotton out of loans and sell it.

Although cotton prices are higher than a year ago, officials explain that the "fair" or "parity" price is about 16 cents a pound.

The new loan program was announced at a time when more than 10,100,000 bales of surplus cotton is tied up under previous loan programs.

To Weigh Freight Differentials

Only co-operating cotton producers who have not knowingly planted or permitted the planting of cotton in 1939 in excess of their AAA cotton acreage allotment will be eligible for the full loan rate. Non-co-operators will be eligible to receive a loan at 60 per cent of the rate applicable to co-operative producers and only on that part of their production in excess of their farm marketing quotas.

Cotton offered for loan will be subject to a schedule giving premiums and discounts for grade and staples above and below middling ⅞ inch cotton. This schedule will be announced later.

This is the first time provision was made for location differentials.

"The recognition of the existing differences in market values attributable to location in no way indicates approval by the Department of Agriculture of the freight rates prevailing in the various parts of the cotton producing area," the loan announcement said. "A study of the freight rate structure on cotton is now being made by the department to determine if actions should be taken to secure adjustments."

The department said past experiences with cotton loans indicated that failure to take location differentials into account interfered with the "orderly movement" of cotton to market. It said that under a flat loan, cotton in areas removed from the mills and ports had tended to remain under loan.

The department said that the loans would bear 3 per cent interest, compared with 4 in the past. Growers may make loans until May 1, 1940.

Power Production Holds High Level

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the United States held its own in the last week at 2,536,765,000 kilowatt hours, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

This figure compared with 2,538,779,000 kilowatt hours in the previous week and shows a far smaller decline than the usual seasonal fluctuation.

Percentage gains over last year, according to major geographic areas, were reported by the institute as: New England, 13.9; Middle Atlantic, 13.9; Central Industrial, 18.3; West Central, 8.8; Southern States, 14; Rocky Mountain, 15.9; Pacific Coast, 9.6.

Rayon Shipments Rise Sharply Over Last Year

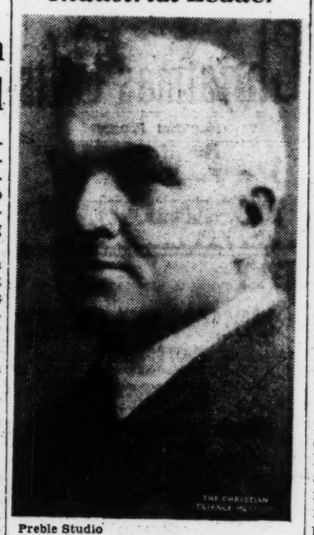
NEW YORK (AP)—October shipments of rayon yarn totaled 34,100,000 pounds, compared with 32,900,000 in September and 25,100,000 in October, 1938, Rayon Organon, a trade publication, announced.

Yarn stocks held by producers at the end of October totaled only 9,400,000 pounds, or about one week's supply, compared with the already low level of 13,000,000 pounds held at the end of September.

Many Christmas Clubs

NEW YORK (AP)—Mutual savings banks in 17 states this year will pay $61,384,914 to 1,438,732 members of Christmas savings clubs, a record high volume of club deposits, the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks announced. The average depositor will collect $42.67.

Industrial Leader



Preble Studio

Walter S. Wyman

Elected President of five Maine cotton textile mills under the control of New England Industries, Inc. He succeeds Col. G. Edward Buxton, who resigned. Mr. Buxton is known as one of those who fought successfully for a 32½-cents-an-hour wage for workers in the cotton textile industry.

Says Speculators In Steel May Be Disappointed Soon

WASHINGTON (AP)—A University of Virginia economist told the monopoly committee today that speculators in steel, expecting heavy war business, were "likely to be disappointed in the near future."

M. G. Dechazeau, associate professor at Virginia and economic consultant for the Justice Department, asserted that "the present demand for steel appears to be highly speculative with much of it going into inventories."

"As such," he said, "it is unstable and likely to bring a future recession."

Several factors other than the foreign situation, he said, contributed to the current increase in demand for steel. For example, he said, a number of large industries had permitted inventories to be depleted the last two years and were now replenishing them partly in anticipation of war business.

At the same time, he added, there was an increase in demand resulting from the nation's armament and merchant marine program.

"These conditions," he testified, "would probably have brought an increase in the demand for steel at the present time even though the European conflict had not begun.

"But this natural increase in requirements of iron and steel has been exaggerated by speculation."

A major reason, Mr. Dechazeau said, why foreign demand may not develop as expected in some quarters was that the United States was a less important producer in relation to other countries, belligerents and neutrals, than it was in the early years of the World War.

Goodrich Reduces Prices on Tires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—A general reduction in consumer tire and tube prices, of varying percentages, is announced by the B. F. Goodrich Company.

The decreases affect all lines of passenger car and truck and bus tires and tubes.

On the 600 x 16 tire, most popular passenger car sizes, used on approximately 45 per cent of the nation's automobiles, the consumer list price has been reduced from $15.95 to $13.95, or 12½ per cent on the Life-Saver tread Silvertown; from $14.35 to $12.35, or 14 per cent on the Golden-Ply Silvertown; and from $11.95 to $10.45, or 12½ per cent on the Standard tire.

On the same size tube the decrease is from $3.65 to $3.40 on the first line; $2.85 to $2.65 on the second line, and $2.40 to $2.25 on the third line.

Varying reductions on truck and bus tires and tubes similar to those on passenger car tires and tubes, are in the new price schedule.

Market Value of Listed Shares Relatively Steady

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange announced the market value of its 1,230 listed share issues at the end of October amounted to $47,373,972,773—almost the same as the figure for a month previous and a little above the comparable total a year ago.

The stock market settled into a narrow range during October after a spectacular advance in the first ten days of the war in September.

The figure for the end of September was $47,440,476,682 and for Oct. 31, 1938, it was $47,001,767,212.

There were 1,245 issues listed a year ago and 1,228 at the end of September this year.

The average values of all shares listed was $33.11 on October 31, $33.15 on September 30, and $32.96 on October 31, 1938.

Total borrowings against collateral by members of the exchange increases .15 of 1 per cent in October, standing at 1.13 of the market value of all listed shares on October 31 compared with .98 of 1 per cent on September 30.

Jones Offers Formula For Weaker Roads

WASHINGTON (AP) — Jesse H Jones, Federal Loans Administrator, has inaugurated for the Boston & Maine Railroad a debt refunding plan which he said might save a number of railroads from bankruptcy.

However, it has not yet been applied to any other railroad.

It provides for postponing debt payments and reducing annual interest charges. The B. & M., which already owes the RFC $14,750,000, had applied for further loans.

Road Near "Ragged Edge"

Mr. Jones explained that the railroad was "so close to the ragged edge" in meeting its debts that the RFC suggested the refunding plan as a condition for future loans. Directors of the railroad, he added, met in Boston and approved the plan, but its adoption will depend upon the consent of bondholders and creditor banks. The Interstate Commerce Commisison also must approve.

Mr. Jones said the plan was entirely voluntary and involved neither court action nor application of railroad debt adjustment legislation passed by the last Congress. He predicted its adoption because, he said, the bondholders would realize more than they could by selling the bonds at their current market price.

The railroad would cut its annual interest charges about $3,000,000 and postpone for at least 20 years its debt, of which more than $60,000,000 would have come due within the next five years.

Upon adoption of the plan, the RFC promised to lend a maximum of $26,000,000 more to the railroad to facilitate the refunding. The saving on interest, moreover, would enable the railroad to spend more for maintenance and improvement.

Offer New Bonds

Under the plan, holders of $103,833,000 of first mortgage bonds would be paid half in new 30-year 4 per cent income bonds and half either in cash or in new 20-year 4 per cent first mortgage bonds. The RFC would lend the railroad the cash to pay bondholders electing it.

The RFC would take 20-year 4 per cent first mortgage bonds for the new loans and for the $14,750,000 already owed.

Similar 20-year 4 per cent first mortgage bonds also would be given various banks for the road's short term debts totaling $5,500,000.

Mr. Jones said in a letter to E. S. French, President of the railroad, that the plan "would place your road in a position to rehabilitate and maintain its facilities so as to promote good service and give your bondholders a more dependable investment."

Italian Builders Sue for Payment On Polish Ship

OTTAWA (AP)—The Batory, 14,000-ton Polish liner, was held in an undisclosed port by a Canadian admiralty order resulting from a suit brought by her Italian builders.

The Gdynia-America Shipping Lines, owner of the three-year-old motorship, has six weeks to answer a writ asking payment of a mortgage of about $400,000. The writ seeks sale of the Batory unless the mortgage is cleared.

Under a barter arrangement whereby it would be paid for in Polish coal, the Batory was built in Trieste, Italy. Poland's mines now are in German and Russian hands. Five months' payments in coal were due when Poland fell.

Before the European war the Batory plied between Gdynia, her home port on the Baltic, and New York.

Cotton Exports Rise In 3 Months Period

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that sales of cotton and cotton products under the export subsidy programs during the three-month period ended Oct. 3 totaled 3,358,000 bales.

Included in the sales were cotton products equivalent to 159,000 bales.

Under the subsidy, the department pays a bounty of 1.5 cents a pound on cotton sold abroad.

Cotton actually exported during the three-month period totaled 1,608,000 bales, compared with 1,090,000 bales in the same period in 1938.

French Bank Asks Permit To Open Agency in N. Y.

NEW YORK (AP)—Wall Street sources disclosed that the Société Générale of Paris, one of the largest French banking houses, has applied to the New York State Banking Department for permission to open an agency in New York.

J. Chadenet, head of the bank's foreign department, is expected to reach New York next week to assume personal charge of operations connected with the opening when and if the application is approved.

American Cyanamid Co.

NEW YORK (AP) — American Cyanamid Co. reported for nine months to Sept. 30 net income exchange increases .15 of 1 per cent in October, standing at 1.13 of the market value of all listed shares on October 31 compared with .98 of 1 per cent on September 30.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS wanted to sell "Our Ageless Bible," "Links in Christianity's Chain," "Strongheart," and other Monitor-advertised books. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE

CONSULT OUR INCOME DEPARTMENT FOR INVESTMENTS TO BRING IN RETURNS. BONDED AGENTS. 12 YEARS IN CITY.
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YOU can be successful selling our exclusive Hollywood styled dresses, suits and coats. Made from Caltex original fabrics. Club women, business and professional women, former attorneys, nurses, dressmakers, many Monitor readers are among those who make good commissions representing this sound, well-rated company. Write Caltex Sportswear Co., 2126 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

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WEINER'S ANTIQUE SHOP, 11 Park St., Boston, established 1896, will buy antiques; bureau, desk, secretary, highboy, lowboy, Martha Washington chair, wing chair, Chippendale chair, tall clock, fine mirror, sewing table, card table, and rose or grape carved furniture; also china, glass, pictures, silver, etc.; especially paperweights. Write or phone CAP 2894; prompt and courteous attention.

APARTMENTS TO LET

4-room apartment beautifully furnished including piano; unfurnished if desired; all conveniences; heat included. 211 Wendover Apts., Squirrel Hill, Ph. Jackson 1000, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WINTHROP, MASS. 96 Bartlett Rd.—6 rms., 3 bedrooms, bath, hot-water heat, good closet room; very central, near transportation. Ocean 0590-W. Available immediately.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON—To sublet, 2 rooms, kitchen, bath; sunny; Fenway view; cool in summer; $55.00. STACKHOUSE, 31 Park Drive, Kenmore 1957.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

PITTSBURGH, PA.—3 rooms, second floor, semi-private bath; modern, beautiful surroundings; gas, light, heat, garage included; Crafton vicinity; Nov. 1st. Phone Wa. 0314.

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PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates, insured, owner-driver, best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266

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FAMILY in Weston, Mass., wants experienced, educated, sensible woman to take care of 3 children 9, 7 and 5; duties include assistance in school homework, supervise piano practice, drive car, care of children's rooms and clothes; meals taken with children, own room with hot and cold water; Wed. free from 10 a. m. and every other Sunday after 2 o'clock dinner; should be willing to change free day occasionally; wages $75 per month; country surroundings, not near street car or picture show. Please give full information about yourself. Box L-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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HOME of distinction and comfort in Brookline, Mass.; 13 rooms; deep lot, garden, trees; $18,000, terms. Box L-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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CONCORD, MASS.—A sunny, attractively furnished house, 3 fireplaces, 2 baths, in most desirable location; references exchanged. Box J-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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BRONXVILLE, N. Y., Lawrence Park West—Family moving West wishes to rent their house, furnished, by the month or year. House contains 6 master bedrooms, 5 baths, suitable servants' quarters, large music room, reception room, library, etc.; stone terraces, gardens; about 3 acres; 30 minutes' drive to 42d St., via parkways; rental, $400 per month to acceptable family. Phone 0192 Bronxville (Sunday, Bronxville 3111), or any broker.

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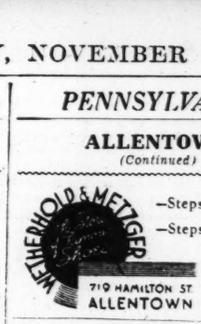

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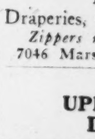

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why the Beaver Builds a Dam?

The purpose of a beaver dam is to provide a pond of sufficient depth to insure summer protection. In the pond thus formed the beaver builds his lodge, or mud-and-stick hut, about the shape of an inverted bowl. The lodge entrances (of which there may be several) are all below the surface of the water and deep enough down so as to be safely below the deepest layer of winter ice. The lodge is thus safe from all enemies excepting those which swim and dive.

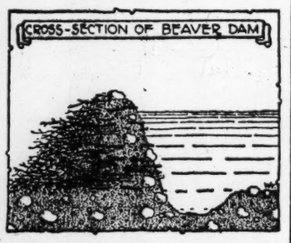
The dam is built of limbs, roots, stones, mud, and sod. The stream chosen by the beaver is always a small one, sometimes scarcely more than a spring.

The first step in making the dam is to gnaw and cut down quantities of brushwood which is then laid lengthwise in the deepest part of the stream bed, the butt ends pointing upstream. As each stick is placed it is partly covered at the thick end by mud, rocks, or clay to hold it in place. The mud and stones are obtained in the handiest, nearest place, namely, the bottom of the pond just above the dam.

This process is continued until the bed of the stream is blocked, whereupon the water begins to back up, flooding the shores—and a widening of the dam becomes a necessity. Beaver dams vary greatly in their dimensions. Some dams are but a few feet long, while others stretch out hundreds of feet. Most dams are less than five feet high, but examples have been found which measured more than twice that distance from crest to stream bottom.

Besides the main dam, the beaver often builds additional dams above and below the lodge pond. These have several uses. The one next below the main dam often serves as a protection for the latter by backing water against its base, enabling it to withstand greater pressures from above. Dams upstream aid in controlling the rush of flood waters which might otherwise endanger the principal structure. All of the dams provide ponds which may be used for floating food to the principal pond.

"Busy as a beaver" is no idle figure of speech, for even after



these dams are completed they require constant attention and repairs. Abandoned beaver dams soon break up and are washed away.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Dogs of Our Day

Wide World

Boston Terrier

A great deal of confusion seems to exist concerning the origin of the Boston Terrier. This pert and lovable dog is known by many names, such as Boston Bull and Miniature Bull. However, his official name is Boston Terrier, and his standards are established by the Boston Terrier Club of America.

The best authorities estimate that the present Boston Terrier breed is about 60 years old. In 1889, about 30 fanciers in Boston and nearby cities organized what was known as the American Bull Terrier Club. Dogs were bred and exhibited as Round Heads or Bull Terriers. In 1891, the Boston Terrier Club of America was organized, and since the dog was Boston bred, the name was changed to Boston Terrier.

Much progress has been accomplished in the breed since 1900. Today, there are fine examples of clean-cut, short heads, snow-white markings, dark soft eyes, and a happy medium body to be seen everywhere.

The Boston Terrier should be bred as a terrier and not as a bull. They are not fighting dogs, but retain a great deal of the spunk we attribute to the bull side of their name. However, it can be said that few dogs are the equal of the Boston Terrier in disposition. Their kind and genial nature have won for them the name of the American Gentleman, and as pets all who have ever owned them say they have no equal.

The Violets' Grievance

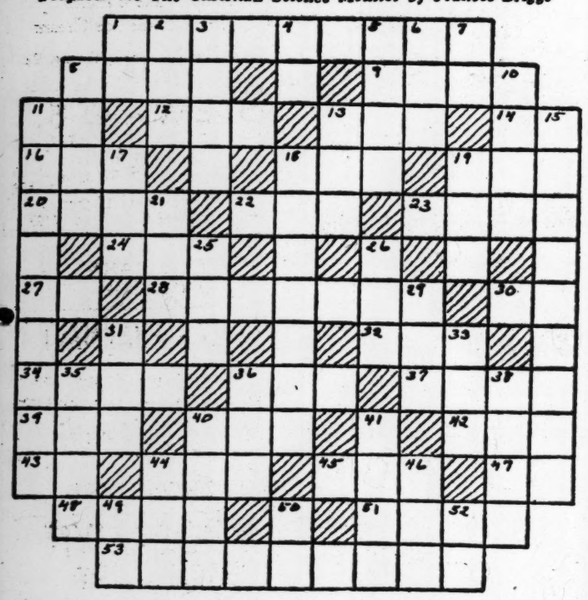
A dollar a dozen at Christmas,
And given away in the spring!
Did you ever hear
Of a fashion so queer,
Or such a ridiculous thing?

Aren't we always as sweet as we
can be?
Aren't we always as blue as the
sky?
Then why should you make
Such a dreadful mistake—
Why shouldn't we always come
high?
So that's why we wonder and wonder,
For that's the ridiculous thing—
A dollar a dozen at Christmas,
And given away in the spring!

—John Derwent in "Grit."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is name of a dramatic opera by Leoncavallo?
8—What is a Mexican dollar?
9—What would you feed an animal such as Black Beauty?
11—What is name of a Hawaiian bird?
12—What is one of twists or strands in yarn?
13—What is used in offensive baseball?
14—What State is south of Pennsylvania (abbr.)?
16—What is title of a monk or friar?
18—Would a bothy be a hut, owl, or nut?
19—What is fifth sign of the zodiac?
20—The weki is a fern, hawk, or toad—which?
22—A wit or joker is what?
23—A jama is a bird, boat, or gown—which?
24—What is that which affords or prevents entrance, possession, etc.?
27—Where is Seneca Lake (abbr.)?
28—Dandie Dinmont owned two what (sing.)?
30—Where do the Maoris dwell (abbr.)?
32—What is 28 Across?
34—Who was one of Greek heroes in Homer's "Iliad"?
36—What is a very compact velvet-black mineral?
37—"All things come round to him who will but ——."
39—What is mature female of cattle?
40—Jack Spratt's wife ate what?
42—Speck.
43—In speaking of Biblical Moza, what pronoun would you use?
44—The man on the trapeze flies through what?
45—What implement is used in washing floors?
47—West Indies (abbr.).
48—A myriapod has many what?
51—Where is Takla-makan?
53—Who is hero of a Wagner music drama?

Down

1—What is 17th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
2—How might a poet write "aspen"?
3—What is most malleable and ductile of all the metals?
4—Exists.
5—A reefer is what?
6—Spare hand in playing cards is called what?
7—Where is Foggia (abbr.)?
8—What is a minute perforation in a membrane or tissue?
10—What is smallest of mergansers?
11—Who composed "Contes d'Hoffmann"?
13—An insect is what?
15—Who composed "Lucia di Lammermoor"?
17—What was Noah's refuge during Deluge?
18—What was first name of author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin"?
19—What is record of ship's daily progress?
21—Anything woven in meshes is what?
25—What is a large evergreen tree of Eurasia and northern Africa?
26—What color is mixed with blue to obtain purple?
29—If you propel a dory, you do what?
31—What is cry of a raven?
33—Who was a son of Jacob and Zilpah?
35—Who was chief of Gershonites in reign of David (I Chron. 15:7)?
36—What glass vessel holds preserves?
38—Where is Missouri Valley?
40—The vieja is a tree, bird, or fish—which?
41—Wild hog is what?
44—Past.
46—What is 23rd letter of Greek alphabet?
49—Monte is a city of California.
50—Symbol for thoron is what?
52—Within.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Ancient Dovecot in Wales

Monitor Camera Club from F. Marriott, Birkenhead, Eng.

This curious building is one of the old dovecots that remain dotted across Britain and date from the Middle Ages. Inside are rows and rows of shelves making hundreds of nesting places. Access was through the square apertures, and ventilation was from the quaint cupola surmounting the unusual roof. The birds were kept because of their food value, as it was not always possible to obtain fresh meat.

A Word a Day

Dissimulation

Example: "Let love be without *dissimulation*" (Rom. 12:9, quoted on Home Forum Page, The Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 3, 1939).

Test: Underscore the synonym of the word italicized above:

fear	insincerity
worry	absorption
hatred	familiarity

Pronunciation: *Dih-sim-u-lay'-shun* (*i*'s short as in it, first *u* quick-long as in unite, *a* long as in ace, second *u* clipped-short as in circus; secondary accent on first syllable).

Derivation and definition: The Latin ancestor of "dissimulation" is *dissimulare*, "to pretend that a thing is not"; therefore our word suggests "lack of sincerity, hypocrisy, false pretension."

In the verse cited above, the phrase "without dissimulation" renders Greek *anupokritos*, which might be rendered "unfeigned, sincere."

A Verse for Today . . .

BLESSED are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy.—MATT. 5:7.

Understanding the Bible

"What bothers me most about the Bible is the fact that there are so many things in it that I can't understand," said a man to his friend.

"Well, it's different with me," was the friend's reply. "I'm not bothered about those parts that I can't understand—and there are a lot of them. I'm bothered tremendously, though, about the parts that I can understand. Take the Golden Rule. It's so plain and simple that I can't get away from it. It's those parts of the Bible that I'm mostly bothered about. They do not give me a loophole of escape, like the more obscure passages do."

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'A Feast . . . in the Wilderness'

Our Common Version would lead us to suppose that when Moses and Aaron called upon Pharaoh, in the name of the LORD, in these terms, "Let my people go that they may hold a feast unto me in the wilderness" (Ex. 5:1), they had in mind specifically, the holding of a festival or feast in honor of Yahweh.

It is interesting to note, however, that the Hebrew word *hag*, used at this point, referred more properly to "a pilgrimage for worship at a shrine" (McNeile: "Exodus": p. 30), or at some spot regarded as of special religious importance—the point being that primary reference seems to be to the pilgrimage; though feasting often formed a part of it, and was indulged in on arrival at the shrine.

To this day the cognate word *Haj* is used in Arabic with reference to a "pilgrimage to Mecca."

In Lighter Vein

The Silent Type

Hans Makart, the distinguished Viennese painter, was an extremely taciturn man. One day an Englishman desiring to gain the artist's favor, followed him to his favorite place of recreation, a certain inn, and with some clever strategy managed to engage the artist in a game of chess.

For a time there was no sound but the moving of the pieces. At last the Englishman made the winning move and exclaimed, "Mate!"

Instantly Makart arose and stalked out, saying to a friend who inquired the reason for his early leave-taking, "Oh, I can't stand playing with a chatterbox!"

Just the Man

Sergeant: "Any of you men got a dirty uniform?"

Private (hoping for a new uniform): "Yes, sergeant, look at me. . . ."

Sergeant: "You'll do. Report tomorrow morning at 6:30 for coal shoveling."—Kentish Mercury.

On Second Thought

"A case of love at first sight, I suppose?"

"No—second sight. The first time he saw her he didn't know she was an heiress."—Answers.

Light Cruisers

"He said there was a gale blowing at the time. He sighted two British warships and an aeroplane circling overhead."—Daily Paper. Spotted by Punch (c).

Stuck With It

"How is the second-hand car you bought?"

"I've just realized how hard it is to drive a bargain."

Obedient

His bagpipe playing was the chief thing that mattered to him in life. One night, while he was strutting about the room, skirling for all he was worth, his wife attempted a mild protest.

"Jock," she said, "that's an awfu' noise you're making."

So Jock sat down and took off his boots!—Tit-Bits.

Daily Anecdote

True Culture

In a discussion concerning the better and more desirable traits of character, the celebrated Jane Addams, of Hull House fame, was once asked, "How would you define culture?"

"That person is the most cultured," replied Miss Addams, "who is able to put himself in the place of the greatest number of other persons."

Facts and Figures

H. E. T.

NEW YORK SCOOL
NEARLY 80 ACRES OF SPRUCE TREES ARE NEEDED TO SUPPLY PAPER FOR ONE EDITION OF ALL NEW YORK CITY'S DAILY NEWSPAPERS.
OREGON
BRITISH ISLES
THE 47,000,000 POPULATION OF THE BRITISH ISLES IS GATHERED IN AN AREA SMALLER THAN THE STATE OF OREGON
THE RATIONS ALLOWED BRITISH TROOPS INCLUDE A CHOICE OF 8 KINDS OF JAM!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Anniversary Present

Rockford, Ill.

Supper dishes had been gathered up and placed in the sink, and the mother and the father were out in the glider talking over the day's events, casually remarking that today happened to be their ninth wedding anniversary. They had been so busy moving and getting straightened up that the event had nearly passed unnoticed.

On overhearing this, the six-year-old daughter quietly slipped out into the kitchen, pulled up a chair to the sink, got out the dishpan, and proceeded to fix dishwater as she had seen her mother do it many times.

Some friends called on the newcomers, and not seeing the little girl, asked where she was. The reply that she must be playing in the house somewhere, started a search for her. Finding her busily engaged swishing the supper dishes through the soapy suds, the mother laughingly asked what she was doing.

"Well, Mommy," said the little helper, "I heard you say this was your anniversary, and I didn't get a present, so I am washing the dishes for you and daddy."

Hugs and caresses were forthcoming from both mother and daddy, and the visitor picked up the towel and said he wanted a part in that anniversary present.

Service lovingly given can be appreciated much more than a gift purchased with money.

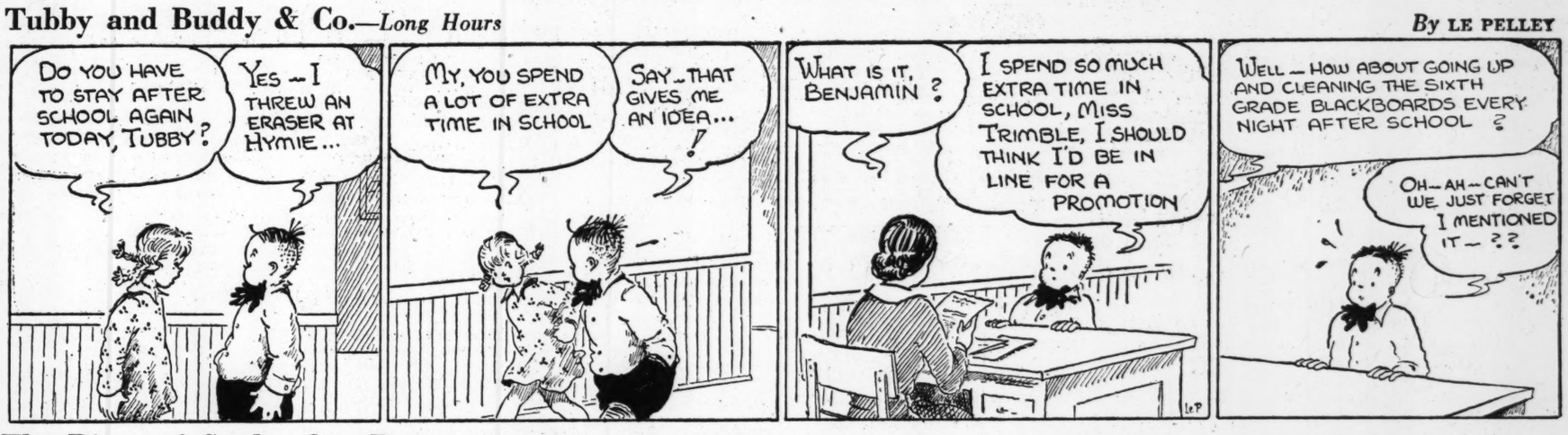
Daily Quotation

AS one lamp lights another, nor grows less, so nobleness enkindleth nobleness.

—LOWELL

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Long Hours*

By LE PELLEY

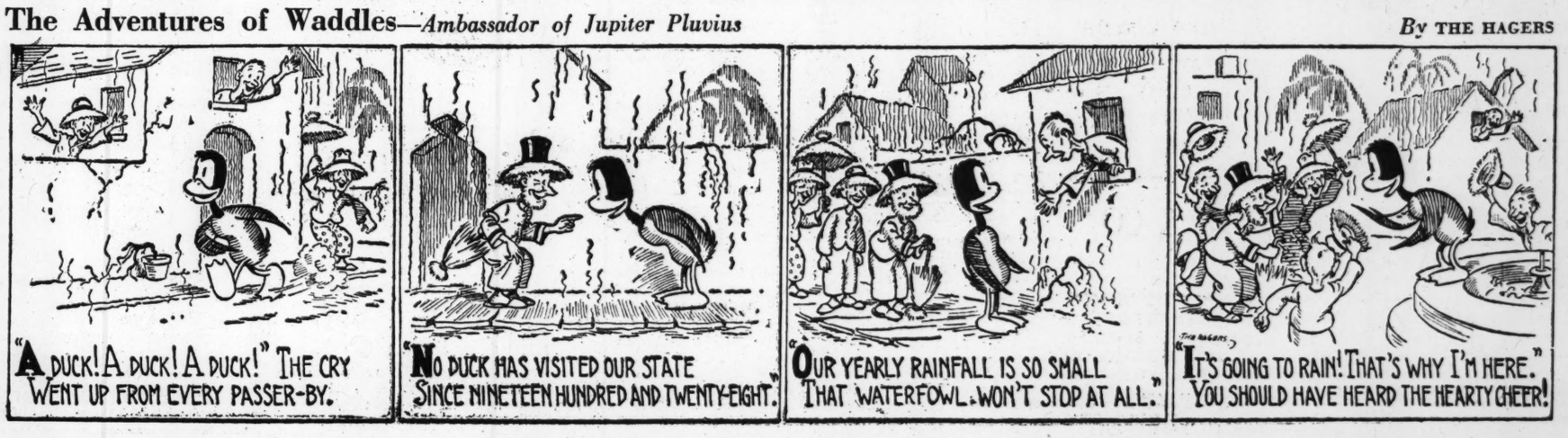

DO YOU HAVE TO STAY AFTER SCHOOL AGAIN TODAY, TUBBY?
YES — I THREW AN ERASER AT HYMIE...
MY, YOU SPEND A LOT OF EXTRA TIME IN SCHOOL
SAY — THAT GIVES ME AN IDEA...!
WHAT IS IT, BENJAMIN?
I SPEND SO MUCH EXTRA TIME IN SCHOOL, MISS TRIMBLE, I SHOULD THINK I'D BE IN LINE FOR A PROMOTION
WELL — HOW ABOUT GOING UP AND CLEANING THE SIXTH GRADE BLACKBOARDS EVERY NIGHT AFTER SCHOOL?
OH — AH — CAN'T WE JUST FORGET I MENTIONED IT — ??

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Thanks Peachy, That's an Idea*

This A.M. I was thinking about the race Billy and Peachy are going to have—
I thought, "Boy! That ought to be some race"!—
I asked Peachy how he felt about it. "Why," he said, "I can beat that goat with my eyes shut!"—
"Now there is a thought!" I said to myself, if there were only some way to persuade Billy to keep his eyes shut! I can just imagine what will happen if Billy sees a tidbit along the way!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Ambassador of Jupiter Pluvius*

By THE HAGERS


"A DUCK! A DUCK! A DUCK!" THE CRY WENT UP FROM EVERY PASSER-BY.
"NO DUCK HAS VISITED OUR STATE SINCE NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHT."
"OUR YEARLY RAINFALL IS SO SMALL THAT WATERFOWL WON'T STOP AT ALL."
"IT'S GOING TO RAIN! THAT'S WHY I'M HERE." YOU SHOULD HAVE HEARD THE HEARTY CHEER!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Neutrality—Sharing the Cost

Action which would have placed eight American ships under the Panama flag has been wisely postponed by the United States Maritime Commission. When there is room for a difference of opinion between such high officials as the President and the Secretary of State, the need for further study of the proposed transfer is obvious. At this moment public opinion seems inclined to frown on this shift as an attempt by one group of citizens to avoid the price which all citizens should be ready to pay for insulation against war.

Under a foreign flag these ships could engage in trade otherwise denied American shippers by the neutrality law. Interested shippers point out that neither American seamen nor the American flag would be involved in any incidents arising from the operations of these ships, and that, therefore, the objectives of neutrality legislation would be in no way jeopardized. It should also be pointed out on behalf of American shippers that for the moment they appear to be bearing the brunt of the sacrifice the United States has decided to make for peace.

* * *

Yet most Americans will be glad that there is to be further consideration of the plan to transfer American ships to another registry. Many of these have been built and operated with the aid of Government subsidies. Apparently there is to be no cessation of building to strengthen the merchant marine. Postponing transfer to Panamanian registry will give Americans time to examine all the facts.

Even more important, perhaps, is the emphasis it will place on the broader problem of equalizing the burdens of neutrality. In no non-belligerent nation are these burdens being avoided. In the Netherlands the Queen rides a bicycle as an example of frugality for a nation which must deny itself many good things to which it is accustomed so that it may meet the bill for maintaining its own right to peace. The Swiss and the Belgians are paying similarly. Finns, Norwegians, Danes, Swedes—there is no neutral able to avoid the costs which other people's war imposes on it.

Some nations have been able in the past to maintain neutrality because they are schooled in the sharing of the sacrifices it imposes, and because these peoples are sure the sacrifices are less than those of war. Americans must undergo similar education if they would preserve their neutrality.

* * *

Foremost among the lessons to be learned—as the Maritime Commission decision indicates—is that on sharing the costs of peace in wartime. American shipping is first to feel these costs. Obviously shippers are going to complain of the load they must carry. If the war in Europe continues many months longer, this load will fall heavily on other powerful economic groups. But unless much thought is given to the question of spreading the burden widely, a few groups will feel it most heavily and may form a nucleus for a movement to remove one cause of their distress, which they will see as neutrality legislation.

More and more the peoples of all countries are insisting that the burdens of war—if war must be—shall be more equally borne. Neutrality, likewise, entails sacrifices which should be shared.

Britain, India, and War

Nothing is more vital to Britain, as leader of the democratic forces in the struggle with aggressive totalitarianism, than that the differences with India should be adjusted as soon as possible. Whatever statement of war aims the British Government may make is bound to lack conviction in proportion as the Hindu elements consider themselves denied a proper assurance of freedom.

Whether Mr. Gandhi has been either wise or helpful in advising passive resistance on the part of the Congress-controlled provincial governments and in hinting at recourse to civil disobedience is very doubtful in view of the rigid military necessities under which Britain is laboring at present.

The warning note was therefore more in evidence than the conciliatory when Sir Samuel Hoare gave the British Government's view of the Indian issue on Oct. 28, and the milder tone of the Marquis of Zetland, Secretary for India, Nov. 2, did not exclude a warning that it might soon be necessary to proclaim the breakdown of popular government in the provinces.

Both statesmen stressed the minority question. India's 77,000,000 Moslems, long considered by Britain as a natural counter-weight to the Hindu majority, have steadily opposed any federal plan that would give additional power to the Hindus. Britain has always respected the Moslem views, partly as a check to Hinduism, and partly from consideration for their influence with their co-religionists in Palestine, Asia Minor generally, and Northern Africa. The Moslems, for their part, have as consistently held to the British. In a wartime like the present, they have promptly co-operated in the British plans for defense.

Nevertheless Britain can no more afford to ignore the demands of the Hindu millions than Hindu leaders can afford to ignore Britain's necessities of the moment. The Hindus at least have no relish for totalitarianism. The Viceroy is persisting in his efforts at conciliation, and patience and tact may find a formula acceptable to all sides.

A Turn From Panaceas

Both California and Ohio, according to returns from Tuesday's election, have rejected extravagant pension plans by majorities which far exceeded the most hopeful forecasts of opponents. Margins of two and a half to one, or higher, indicate that public opinion clearly sees the fallacy of attempting to create wealth by printing money and the unwisdom of channeling almost all of a community's resources to the aid of a certain class. The pendulum has begun to swing back, and such panaceas apparently need not be feared politically now for a time.

This turn creates the opportunity—and it should be used—of improving and making more adequate the old-age assistance offered by the states under the Federal Social Security Act. This will not mean the "$30 every Thursday" that was supposed to buy "ham and eggs for Californians," nor will it mortgage the revenues of Ohio to assure $50 a month to every person over 60. But it should level up the valleys of states that pay benefits of around $7 or $8 a month, and it should raise the average above the present figure of approximately $20 a month.

It must be recognized, however, that the urge particularly for the "ham and eggs" plan, with its state warrants to be retired by a stamp tax, came not alone from the aged and their friends but also from money reformers and from those who chafed at the paradox of want in the midst of plenty and believed the economic system could be speeded up by a distribution of buying power to some of the dispossessed. Such theories gain in their attractiveness when maldistribution has brought productive activity to a standstill. Hence, the deeper lesson which ought not to be ignored in the wake of the "ham and eggs" episode is that society should see that its distributive machinery works more fairly than to leave large groups of its useful members stranded and unemployed.

Pies of the Past

"I don't hear of dried-apple pie any more," observes Frank Parker Stockbridge, a New York writer, with mingled nostalgia and disdain. Come to think of it, we don't either, or even of dried-apple sauce. In fact, we haven't seen strings or a rack of apples drying above a kitchen stove since boyhood.

There were folks who openly despised dried-apple pies. One of them was the author of this philippic:

> I hate, abhor, detest, despise,
> Abominate dried-apple pies.
> Tread on my toes and tell me lies,
> But don't feed me dried-apple pies.

That, it seemed to us, was pretty hard on such pies. The ones we had were always baked in deep plates, and were filled to the top, even rounded up a little, with the apple mixture made after the dehydrated apple slices had been soaked in water over night and boiled and mashed up with a liberal addition of maple sugar, cinnamon and nutmeg. The rich dark color was heightened in the baking to match the crust. The top was usually—we know not why—narrow strips of dough laid crisscross atop the pie, like the lattice work around the front piazza.

Possibly the dried-apple pies of the past served the double purpose of pinch-hitting for unseasonable varieties and of making us appreciate the others when it came time for them. Yes, we liked dried-apple pies but not exclusively. Our favorite pies were pie-plant (rhubarb), apple (fresh), cherry, currant, custard, lemon, gooseberry, raisin, squash, pumpkin, blueberry, peach, strawberry, huckleberry, cocoanut, raspberry, prune, blackberry, and mince. They still would be if they only tasted as good as they used to.

Looking Toward Peace

No one can oppose any sincere effort which turns the world's thought toward genuine peace. No one who has not come to the point of fighting can quite understand the sacrifices the peoples now engaged in war are ready to make for genuine peace. No one who is not prepared to achieve genuine peace without resort to force can insist that those peoples lay down their arms. All can welcome the noble appeal of Queen Wilhelmina and King Leopold, all might well consider what contributions they themselves can make toward peace, and all should hope that a blessing which to many seems impossible may prove possible.

This appeal reflects the world-wide thought that national differences and the even more fundamental conflict of ideas should be settled by better means than war. It expresses the conviction of neutral nations that concessions should come from both sides. It deserves a fuller answer than has yet been made by either side to such proposals. And it will evoke a fuller consideration than has yet been given to the causes of this war.

For before anything nearer peace than the present partial truce can be won there must be a removal of war's causes. What are they? The immediate cause was the invasion of Poland. And certainly no peace would last which merely ratified the German-Russian crime against the Poles. The Allies have said that no peace can be made until there is a German Government they can trust. Short of an overturn within Germany which would insure that new aggressions would not recur at each half year, they see no hope of security.

That is as far as official peace talk has gone. Unofficially there are people in the Allied countries who would like to see a considered attempt to make peace even with the present regime in Germany while creating conditions that would deprive it of power to renew the anarchy it has produced in Europe. That does not appear possible. First, consent to disarmament and a giving up of spoils would be required. And those who have studied the Hitler regime most closely maintain that it could not live without continued agitation. Undoubtedly economic warfare, for which the Allies are partly to blame, is one of the underlying causes. But better economic conditions do not appear possible until a real change has come in Germany. Effective answer to the Belgian-Netherlands peace proposal must come first from Berlin.

The Bookshelf

The Good Earth of Finland

Most of us know nothing about Finland except that she produces foot racers and pays her debts. Of her literature we vaguely remember that Longfellow borrowed the meter of "Hiawatha" from the Finnish epic, "Kalevala." Today, with Russia forcing her into the headlines, the appearance of Unto Seppänen's SUN AND STORM (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. $2.50) is very timely; for the book deals with Finland's emergence from Russian overlordship. Yet it is not a political or historical novel, except in so far as the chief personage epitomizes the racial characteristics and ambitions, and in the small world of his farm stages a miniature struggle for independence and racial integrity.

This protagonist is Markku, grandson of serfs, owner of a tiny farm lost in the green sea of birch and pine on the Karelian Isthmus. The building of the railroad from Helsingfors to St. Petersburg (historically about 1870) gives him a vision, fires his ambition. He becomes an exporter of firewood to St. Petersburg. What he lacks in learning, he makes up in native shrewdness and industry; buys land, clears fields, makes shrewd business deals, and finally sees his farm the largest and most prosperous, his fortune the most substantial in the whole country. But his ambitions have warped and crushed his children. The hope of the race of Markku lies in the son of his only daughter; this grandson, Matti, is a young boy when the Red Revolution brings the opportunity for which Finland has waited a century, and he emerges into manhood just as the Finnish civil war ends and Finland takes her place among the democracies.

Unto Seppänen combines in his story and his style the dual Finnish nature, the vigorous, violent and practical with the dreamy, the idealistic, the visionary. There are passages of horror and stark realism which are almost unbearable along with exquisite descriptions of lake (Finland has over 60,000 lakes), forest and sea, with rural idylls, and lyric interludes charming in their utter simplicity. With all its diverse elements, and in spite of the fact that the book was published in Finland as a trilogy, love of the soil and love of country give it inner unity. The pace is not swift, but the events give the feeling of inevitability, and it is good story-telling throughout.

Unto Seppänen was born at Helsingfors in 1904; he has lived many years on the Karelian Isthmus, and is a newspaper editor and playwright as well as a novelist. Four of his books, including the present novel, have won the National Literary Prize. He carries on the national literary tradition of Lönnrot, Runeberg and Kivi, who were valiant battlers for freedom. "Sun and Storm" is not unworthy of the great Scandinavian works by which it will surely be measured.

Q. M.

About as Popular as the Sit-Down

More Letters From the Country

(A twelve-year-old London girl evacuated with the rest of her school on September 1st continues her letters home to her mother.)

October 1st

Dear Mother:

It is so nice to receive letters because they come from one's own dear family. I have to think hard to remember what our home is like—the tiny but always cozy den, the dining room, the kitchen, Stephen's study, and all the rest. I don't mean to say that the house I am billeted in is not cozy and lacks warmth; it is cozy and warm but on a good bit larger scale. Neither do I mean that I am homesick. I never forget any of you, but it seems funny and a bit sad always to have handwriting and paper before you and your family's signature and not themselves. However, it is not good to think too much about that kind of thing too often.

My socks are full of holes and my blouse has a big tear that I can't seem to make stay together. I do miss being mothered—I do miss you, Mother dear. I think the hardest new thing has been trying to do our own laundry. I never realized how many things you did for me when I was home. It was only a few weeks ago that we said goodbye at the station. It seems years.

So far, we have been washing out our clothes ourselves and the weather has been fine which has helped them dry. The other day Mrs. Sawyer came into the kitchen and looking at me said, "Poor child, didn't your mother ever teach you to wash your garments? I must write to her. This state of affairs cannot go on." Perhaps by now you have had a letter from her. You see, her maids have already given up their sitting room to a family of four evacuated from London at the same time we were, and the kitchen is the only place they have to sit in. Mrs. Sawyer said she could not possibly have us girls trailing in and out of the kitchen all winter and bothering the maids with our washing and ironing.

Mrs. Sawyer really is very kind. She gives each one of us a clean sheet, pillow case, towel, and table napkin each week, but she wants our mothers to send us enough pocket money so we can send our washing out to a laundry. Please don't feel badly about this extra expense, and don't send the money because I know you need it for other things. I'll manage somehow. Mrs. Sawyer will probably write you and say that she wants our washing done properly and not just dabbled, for when she came up to me the other day she took one look at the soapy water and then another at me and shook her head. Never mind, she actually told a caller that we were all "quite nice children."

Lessons have begun in earnest and the Head has asked us all to work hard. . . .

* * *

October 5th

Dear Mother:

I have a brother and sister down here! As Sara, the little Jewish refugee, and I were walking up to her billet yesterday she said to me, "I do like you, Susan." She said, "Susan," so I said, "Yes, Sara." She said, "I like you very, very much." I said, "So do I like you." She said, "Could we be sisters and do everything together?" I said, "Yes." I do hope you will write to Sara and Hans, I mean my brother and sister, as often as you write to me. They have so few letters.

The bicycle is super. Thank you heaps and heaps. I shall get a case for the chain as soon as possible and I shall have it whitened. The roads are pitch black from tea time on and as we can't use a light that really is the only way of being seen. The brakes make a glorious noise. The carrier bag is lovely and large, and the gadgets are awfully good.

The day it came I went to Chichester Station and stated my claim. (Sounds uppish, doesn't it?) The man went nosing around and then said the bicycle had not arrived. I, nothing daunted, pointed to a bike all done up in cardboard and string which I had been eyeing all the time, pointed my finger at it and said, "What's that?" He walked over to it, turned round and said quite calmly, "Yes, that's it." You see I wanted to get it in case they charged me ten pence for bringing it up, which was what they did when Peggy's bike came. . . .

* * *

October 10th

Dear Mother:

Good news about the washing! My pajamas and blouses are to go to the laundry—they were the only hard things to do really—and the rest I am doing at school under supervision. So that's one bother the less. How I wish you could come down on a Sunday because we are allowed to take our parents into the dining and drawing rooms of the Bishop's Palace and the grounds, and then we can go to Chichester High School up to five o'clock where tea and biscuits are provided. If you do come, please try to bring my squeaker [violin]. Even if there's no one here to study with I could spend my time practicing. It's so strange to be without one's best beloved things and have just clothes and school books and enough to eat and a place to live that isn't really home.

Yesterday morning I crept out before breakfast. There was a white dew and the sun made the world sparkle. I didn't wear any shoes or socks and skipped about in the wet fields and talked to every creature I saw. It made me feel so happy, for the fields and the flowers and the animals are just the same. Nothing has changed their life at all. Mrs. Sawyer rather looked down her nose at me at breakfast but she wasn't really cross. She just said something about not liking to have the "routine" upset.

I'm enclosing a letter to Stephen. Will you send it to France when next you write him?

Your loving,

SUSAN

Mirror of World Opinion

The Vanishing Alien

Unfortunate and un-American is the lingering prejudice that some people here still have against aliens. Although there is no hatred or persecution of aliens here comparable with that in some parts of Europe, the unemployment of the recent depression years made many Americans of a few generations' standing resentful of those new comers who were fortunate enough to retain their jobs here. It is easy to forget that all Americans, except the red men, are of immigrant stock.

With amazing rapidity, however, the number of aliens in the United States is dwindling to an almost negligible figure. Compared with 6,234,613 at the time of the 1930 census, the latest figure of the Immigration and Naturalization Service is only 3,628,103 for the whole country.—*Dallas* (Texas) *Morning News.*

Vermont Likes British Humor

We have never accused the British of being a humorous race but there seems to be an element of humor in the way British advertisers are taking advantage of war slogans to promote sales. For instance one book seller advises Londoners to "read while they raid." A shampoo manufacturer advises women not to "black-out the highlights in your hair."

Another advertisement tells how to keep hands soft while digging trenches and a portable heater is described as just the thing to warm air-raid shelters! Sounds almost like the American brand of humor.—*The United Opinion*, Bradford, Vt.

Propaganda and Prophets

The American slogan "Watch your step" is applicable to all listeners and readers of war news. Propaganda is particularly dangerous, as it is difficult to label and frequently has a ring of truth. Prophecy is detectable; however, its danger lies in the natural craving of the human mind for the occult. In weighing prophecy, it might be of interest to keep in mind the reference in the second epistle of Peter—that it comes not "by the will of man" but is of divine origin.—Maj. Gen. Stephen O. Fuqua, U. S. A., retired, in *Newsweek*.

The Wide Horizon

Peace Concerns All Nations

By Albert Field Gilmore

Calm and considered thinking was never more at a premium than now. The problems involved in the war conditions in Europe and in the Far East are so far reaching that the whole world is concerned in their settlement. No nation can assume with finality that it is not and will not be influenced or involved. Nations have become so closely related that none may completely escape the influence of disaster to any one first-class Power or to any group.

The complexity of the situation is greatly enhanced by propaganda broadcast from the belligerent nations. The world is inundated by a deluge of words presenting contrary ideas and opposite claims. Confusion of thought is almost the inevitable result. The Tower of Babel has again its modern counterpart.

To arrive at sound conclusions, certain fundamental facts must be taken into account, certain premises considered. The issues are briefly these: A type of government has been inaugurated in at least two first-class nations which, carried through to its logical conclusions, not only completely destroys the spirit of democracy, but, worse still, destroys the last semblance of Christianity.

History shows in letters of light that governments have succeeded only as they have approximated a type of rule into which justice and righteousness have been wrought, and in some measure established. In other words, governments have succeeded in proportion as they have approximated divine Principle in their administration of the affairs of the people. Without Principle there can be no stability and consequently no true success in promoting a people's welfare.

If one be in doubt as to the stability of purpose which has motivated Germany and Russia in recent years, let him glance for a moment at the claims boldly made by contenders who saw fit to drench the soil of Spain in a terrible holocaust. Germany joined with Italy to oppose the spread of communism in Spain, a condition which they contended was imminent and fatal to sound government.

* * *

On this thesis warfare, in some measure internecine, was carried on for more than two years, a warfare which left the country in which this terrible drama was enacted brutalized and impoverished. None of the alien participating nations were invaded. Their civilians suffered no distress or aught beyond the loss of soldiers and the expense of warfare.

Within a year after the close of this conflict, Germany, out of pure expediency joins up with Russia, thus making of her fears of communism a hollow mockery. The world has rarely witnessed a more complete volte-face or a greater repudiation of an alleged motive for carrying on destructive warfare. Politically, repudiation has been complete. The wonder is, How long will a great people continue to be dominated by an influence as changeable as the wind, once repudiation seems expedient?

Important as are the political issues involved, and they deal with the fundamental problem—the right of the people to govern themselves—there is an even greater issue, for it involves the peoples' approach to Deity, to religion itself. Can Christianity withstand the shock which is storming its bulwarks in Germany, in China, and in Russia?

* * *

The support of the present German Government for National Socialist efforts to develop a type of religio-philosophy subversive of the teachings of the Founder of Christianity is commonly known. Worship is sought and taught of a concept of Deity nearer to Woden than to the Christian's concept of God. And this concept of Deity supplants obedience to Christ Jesus, apotheosizing the one who has led his country along a course which, if successful, would dominate the world. It would, moreover, clamp upon his nation a type of government as false as its religious philosophy.

Russia on the other hand undertakes to destroy the last semblance of religion and worship believing, mistakenly, that through pressure and educational methods it can erase from the human heart its native yearning for the privilege of worshiping some power apart from and higher than itself. Japan, following the example of her quasi allies, is undertaking to destroy the influence of Christianity established by Western peoples through much sacrifice. Ruthless warfare respects neither human life nor spiritual well-being.

The theory that might determines right cannot succeed. Inherent in the human heart are hidden springs of courage, love of liberty, and a yearning for self-expression which, though temporarily dammed, yet are not destroyed. Ultimately these yearnings will break forth in a flood, the devastating influence of which will be commensurate with the intensity of the suppression. Mistaken, terribly mistaken, is the notion that a great people can be lastingly suppressed in its desire for liberty and for a government based upon justice and righteousness. History paints poignant pictures to prove positively the contrary.

* * *

Accurately to evaluate the present situation, examination of both sides of the question is necessary. By no means have the great democracies been blameless. They, too, governed by human will and selfish desires, too often have based their actions upon expediency and a false concept of national welfare rather than upon justice and the recognition of the general demands.

Only as the great nations are willing to yield something of their sovereignty for the welfare of all, will the dove of peace find a resting place. National selfishness is no more commendable than personal selfishness. The good neighbor is that neighbor who is interested in the welfare of those about him. His desire is to establish a good neighborhood in which each may live his life in peace and with the greatest possible degree of liberty compatible with the general welfare.

The problems of the nations are not different. They are problems of the neighborhood greatly enlarged. The final settlement will be made when unity prevails in place of disunity and the inevitable discord resulting from a policy of extreme nationalism.